The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,895.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1877.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

14

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PENANG, 700 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, on THURSDAY, the 16th August 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at [illegible] Bay, Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchange of Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th August 1877, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA. VIA SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, TORRES STRAITS.

THE Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have arranged to despatch a first class passenger steamer once in every 73 days from Batavia for Port Darien, Townsville, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

The first steamer will leave Batavia 8th May, and thereafter the sailings will be as follows :—

20th July.
2nd October.
14th December.

Through Cargo and passages can be booked from Calcutta or any other port in India by the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Time occupied on voyage from Calcutta to Batavia, 20 days (about), Batavia to Adelaide 42 days (about), Calcutta to Adelaide 62 days (about).

For Freight or passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Managing Agents B. I. S. N. Company Limited, Calcutta.
or
W. NICOL & Co., Agents, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, will sail on the 29th August, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGARTHEN, on the 29th Sept.,
and by the
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct.,
and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
1,00 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov.,
and by the
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL. Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs.	575
Do. do. „ Naples	„	600
Do. Naples	„	470
Do. Genoa	„	490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL, BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

NOTICES.

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CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold
By all Stationers
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J. J. CORDES & Co.,

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SHIPPING.

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THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
	BANGALORE	2063	500	N. W. Haselwood	17th Aug.
(s)	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	31st do.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	14th do.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	21st do.
	CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	1st Oct.
(s)	KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	20th Aug. at 3 p.m.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	3rd Sep. at 3 p.m.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. R. Barlow	17th Sep. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	18th Aug. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P. Nom.	Commanders.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
Macedonia	2272	486	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	22d Sept.
Trinacria	2107	424	R. Hutchison	18th „	25th „	6th Oct.
Europa	2277	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15th Sept.	27th „
Castalia	2200	424	T. Butler	22nd „	29th „	10th Nov.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson	6th Oct.	10th Oct.	21st Nov.
Olympia	2050	424	A. Rait	20th „	27th „	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York. For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer "EUROPEAN, SIBTHORPE, Commander, from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

No Claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 11th August 1877.

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TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

		Cash			Cash
SODA WATER	per doz.	0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz.	0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„	1 0	POTASH WATER	„	0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„	1 0	LITHIA WATER	„	1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„	1 0	VICHY WATER	„	1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.
Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.
Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.
Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES,
and a
VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING SAUMUR.

THE Undersigned have received by Steamer "CHEOPS" a supply of SPARKLING SAUMUR; price per dozen, Rs. 25; or for CASH, Rs 24-4 per dozen.

The introduction of these CHAMPAGNES from the Vineyards of SAUMUR has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession, as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.

SCHNAPPS.
SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India. The extraordinary medicinal and invigorating properties of this pure Tonic, have led to its extensive consumption throughout the civilized world.

CASH Rs. A.	CREDIT. Rs. A.
15-12	16-0

GRAVES.

A small parcel of this is also just to hand ex "CHEOPS."
Rs. 15, or for Cash, Rs. 14-8 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE MACHINE
WITH THE NEW **CONGELATOR** FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE
TO BE HAD ONLY FROM
S. Rose & Co., Bombay.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use and never gets out of order. Full particulars of the *New Congelator* can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine and without contact of Ice with the wine, is an entirely new adaptation. Rs. 25 each and Rs. 16.

The introduction of Messrs. S. Rose & Co.'s apparatus is acknowledged to have supplied a perfect method for cooling Wines or Beer without any risk of injuring the flavor.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the Agents or to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result reducing the water to Ice.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do. on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do. on Four DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates.

Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, Leather Washers and all the necessary fittings, kept in stock.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals and on Board-ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (**NEW MODEL**) AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

2 lbs. and 4 lbs. each, complete with furnace, thermometers, &c., instructions for working and making Ices, &c.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Railway Ice Box .... Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 | Ice Pitchers .... Rs. 50 to Rs. 100
Ice Pail, Ice Tongs, and Ice Hammers.

PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN.

TABLE EPERGNE OR CENTRE-PIECE FOR PERFUMED WATER.
In rich Electro-silvered Ware, Rs. 200.

FILTERS.—Spencer's Improved Magnetic Carbide Filter, Price Rs. 15, 24 and 30.

☞ NOTE NEW ADDRESS.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended	Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do.	„ 350
Do. „ Crystal-Faced Do. Do.	„ 330
Do. „ Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do.	„ 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from	Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases	Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance	„ 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting	Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

[illegible]st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	„ 65 to „ 75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	„ 50
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time	Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters	„ 800 to „ 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	„ 400 to „ 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	550 „ 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,
FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD,

in small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.

Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported direct from the Manufacturers by

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.,)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRRORS,
WITH CHAINS FOR SUSPENDING.

		Rs.
WOOD FRAMES, illuminated panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	27
	„ 11¼ „	31
	„ 12½ „	35
POLISHED BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	28
	„ 11¼ „	34
	„ 12½ „	39
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	36
	„ 11¼ „	40
	„ 12½ „	44
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Silk panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	39
	„ 11¼ „	43
	„ 12½ „	47

WITH FOLDING STANDS.

BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	Mirrors 17 by 13½ in.	Rs. 74 & Rs. 80

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LETTER BARS.

Graduated for England and Inland Postage, the most convenient instrument for determining amount of Postal Rates for Letters ever introduced. Cash Rs. 4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPE

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY,

TREACHER & Co.'s GUIDE to POONA and KIRKEE, with Directory for the present Season, containing MAPS of the CANTONMENTS and DISTRICT around, together with useful general information.

Copies 8 Annas each, may be had at the several establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SACCHARO CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.
Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo-Chirettine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.
Per Bottle Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRICHNIA.—A powerfully stimulating Tonic for adults. Enriches the blood and resuscitates muscular energy.
Per Bottle Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Contains Iron and Lime, and is recommended for infantile debility (under medical advice), and for delicate adults,
Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN—Guaranteed to be a pure extract of the flesh and bones, purified from fat. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons. In sea sickness it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne.
Per Jar Rs. 2-8.

LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF MEAT.—The only preparation of the kind fit for use in medicine, being free from all musty flavour. This and the Extract of Chicken are prepared by ourselves with scrupulous care.
Per Vial Re. 1, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

SYRUP OF BLACK ALDER BARK.—In this syrup the idea of a perfect aperient is realized. Non-medicinal in taste, it is adapted to patients of all ages and either sex. Unlike other aperients the dose never requires to be increased with patients who repeatedly take it, but rather diminished. We recommend it as beyond comparison the best family medicine extant.
Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—We believe this to be without exception the most trustworthy of all medicines in cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa. It has been successful in the worst epidemics when Chlorodyne has proved of no avail, and it has not the prostrating effect of too many similar remedies.
Per Bottle Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.—The only form in which the Oil can be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children, made from the finest Norwegian Oil.
Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Contributes more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.
Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR LOTION.—Particularly efficient in arresting the loss of hair, especially in ladies, from whatever cause arising. Has acquired much reputation in the dry climates of the Deccan and Central India
Per Bottle Re. 1-12.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in Toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the recipe was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.
Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Used instead of crude spices. It produces a Claret Cup of exquisite delicacy. Many mysterious disorders may be traced to the use of crude spices.
Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

AKEODERMA.—From its wonderfully remedial effect on the Animal Skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., it has been aptly called the *Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.*
Per Bottle Re. 1-8; per Dozen Rs. 15.

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.—This contains Phosphorous intimately combined, and is *infallible* in the destruction of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, and Birds.
Per Bottle Re. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
AND TO
H. E. THE VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CARRIAGE.

LANDAUS, 5 Glasses, quite a novelty, the last improvements.
Landau-Omnibus, Landau-Clarence.
Landau, 3 venetians, of Supple Mechanism.
Landaulet-Brougham.
CEESPRING BERLINES, Clarences, Barouches and Coups with or without coach-box and Withworth's Steel Perch.
WAGGONETTES, Waggonette rail body of moveable to Waggonette Stanhope, Waggonette Mail Phaeton.
PHAETON, Cab, Ladies, Park, Basket, Victoria and Denmark.
MAIL-PHAETONS, with Ladies Sliding Step, with hind Seat revolving, also American Pattern.
BAROUCHES, the last and most elegant Patterns of *Paris, London* and *Vienna.*
BROUGHAMS and Coupes Palankeen Coach with low venetian, Berline, Clarence, newest design for 1 or 2 horses.
BREAKS all Sizes, Table Breaks, Break-Omnibus Chariot, Breaks, Hunting Breaks.
BUGGIES, Gigs, Tiburys, Mylords, Ducs, do. with Rumble Spiders.
DOG CARTS, all sizes and shapes, 2 and 4 wheeled, with or without moveable top and break.

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.	
COPE'S "BOUQUET" & "PEERLESS," per box of 100 .. Rs.	3	0
WILLS'S "PASSING CLOUDS," per box of 100	3	0
REAL TURKISH, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2	10
Do. do. do. per box of 50	1	8
Do. do. do. do. 24	0	12

TREACHER & CO., (LD.)

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0.
Pints „ „ „ 6-0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.
Per Pot ......Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful armoa and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition of 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention, for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

Cash.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each ....Rs. 2 0

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of six dozen and upwards.

SALE OF WRECK.

THE WRECK of the Steam Ship CHEOPS, (1,505 Tons gross Register and 150 Horse Power) now lying two miles to the southward of the landing place at VINGORLA, together with such CARGO STORES, and FITTINGS, &c. as may not in the meantime be recovered, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on behalf of the concerned on or about the 20th current.

Intending purchasers desirous of viewing the wreck can proceed to Vingorla by the s. s. ZANTI leaving Bombay on FRIDAY next, the 10th current.

For the terms of sale and all particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th August 1877.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the ADVANCE under BOTTOMRY BOND of the sum of about Rs. 7,500 to the Master of the Ship NORFOLK.

Tenders will be received up to Noon on MONDAY, the 13th current.

For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship Norfolk.

Bombay, 10th August 1877.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages no so marked appear to be sent "via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of TEN RUPEES per Share (FOUR PER CENT.) will be PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st August 1877.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Superior Red and Yellow MOORUM or EARTH for FILLING in and for GARDENING PURPOSES, also excellent stone for Rubble, road metal, &c., and Gadda can be had at the "Flag Staff Hill," Worlee, at the following rates :—

Red and Yellow Moorum or earth, Royalty per brass or 100 cubic feet .... As.
Rubble, road metal Do. Do. 1
Gadda Royalty per cart load ....

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

JAMSETJEE PESTONJEE RANDABIA,
Agent to the Proprietor "Flag Staff Hill."

23 Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th July 1877.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of PERMANENT STATIONS to replace the temporary Stations at MARINE LINES and CHURNEY ROAD in Bombay will be received up to the 21st instant.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Elphinstone Circle.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Bombay, Church Gate Street, 7th August 1877.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 11TH AUGUST 1877.

WE have seldom, if ever, seen such an almost entire absence of business as has characterised Bombay during the past week, and this day has found no exception to its five predecessors.

Reuter's telegram of yesterday quotes Consols at Rs. 95½ and French Rentes at 106½, these rates showing no change on previous quotations.

Seeds in London are on the same authority reported to be firm, and the quotation for Bombay Linseed shows an advance of 1s. per cwt. Rapeseed was unchanged in price.

Wheat, according to Reuter, was irregular in price, Club No. 2, via Canal, being quoted at an advance of 1s., while for the same quality via Cape a decline of 6d. is given.

Cotton in Liverpool was described as unchanged, the sales reported yesterday amount to 8,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. We give the usual weekly figures of the statistical position of the staple, which continue favourable.

The visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 9th instant compares as follows with the two previous years:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total supply of all kinds..	1,990,000	2,058,780	2,143,840
" " " Surats.	458,000	645,920	974,710
For the U. K. the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool.........	918,000	873,200	934,330
Do. London..........	36,000	40,050	96,200
American Afloat..........	30,000	41,000	21,000
E. Indian "	154,000	278,000	364,000
	1,138,000	1,232,250	1,415,530
Price of Mid. Orleans ...	6 3-16d.	6 5-16d.	7¾d.
" Fair Dhollera ...	5 1-16d.	4½d.	4 15-16d.
Difference......	1⅛d.	1 13-16d.	2 7-16d.
	1877.	1876.	1875.
Week's Receipts	2,100	7,000	1,700
" Exports to U. K.	3,000	16,000	2,300
" " to Continent.	4,000	...	2,500
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	3,940,100	4,099,300	3,457,500
" Exports to U. K. "	1,976,600	1,978,000	1,815,000
" " to Continent "	1,029,000	1,219,000	839,400
" Stock at the Ports	160,000	159,000	105,000

Reuter's New York telegram of the 10th inst. quotes Middling Uplands unchanged at 11½ cents per lb., while for November shipment an advance of 1-16 cent brings the price up to 10 15-16 cents per lb.

To-day's telegram from home reports a hardening tendency with unchanged prices at Liverpool, and sales are again given at 8,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were reported quiet, 7 lbs. shirtings were quoted at 6s. and 8½ lbs. at 7s. per piece.

Coffee in London showed no change in price, Middling Plantation Ceylon being quoted at 107s., Good Ordinary Native at 85s. 6d., and Mysore at 90s. per cwt. There was no alteration in the prices of Cocoanut Oil, either for Ceylon or Cochin.

Enfaced Rupee Paper was still quoted at 83½ for 4 and 4½, and 88¾ for 5½ per cent. Exchange on India for 60 days' sight Bills is given at 1s. 8⅝d., which, if correct, indicates a decline of ⅛d. per Rupee. Bar Silver 54½d. per ounce.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE here we have no alteration to notice in yesterday's quotations, and no business of any importance to report, nor have we anything to add to our remarks of yesterday as to the position of our Market, which is at the moment entirely ruled by Calcutta, where according to Reuter, otherwise confirmed, Money is getting dearer. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills on demand		...1s. 8⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 3 months' sight	...1s. 9d.	"
Do.	" 6 " "	...1s. 9 1-8d.	"
Credits	" 3 " "	...1s. 9 1-8d.	"
Do.	" 6 " "	...1s. 9 5-16d.	"
Documents	" 3 " "	...1s. 9 3-16d.	"

For Bills on Calcutta, on demand, there has again been some enquiry at 3 annas premium per cent; 60 days' sight Bills continue to be quoted at 10 annas per cent. discount. The business done, if any, has been very limited.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is without material change. We understand 96⅜ is again asked for small amounts of 4½ per cent. We quote 96 to 96¼ for 4, 96⅜ to 96⅝ for 4½, and 102⅝ for 5½ per cents.

SHARES.—There is no alteration to notice in Bank shares. In Land shares a decline of Rs. 5 per share has taken place in Colabas and Mazagons. In Press Companies the only difference to-day appears to be an advance of Rs. 10 in Mofussils. In Spinning and Weaving Company's scrip there has been in some instances a reaction on the late decline. Flemmings and Great Easterns have advanced Rs. 5, Khandeish Rs. 15, Albert Mills Rs. 20, and Manockjee Petit's Rs. 30 per share, while on the other hand Morarjee Gooculdass have declined Rs. 5, and Neriad and United Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON.—We have no material change to report. Beyond the purchases on account of local Mills reported yesterday, and a small sale to exporters of 50 candies Veravul at Rs. 75 per candy, we have heard of nothing being done.

SEEDS and WHEAT.—There appears to be still enquiry for Linseed at Rs. 6-11½ to Rs. 6-12 per cwt, in other descriptions, and in Wheat there is nothing doing and prices are unchanged.

FREIGHTS continue in the unsatisfactory state we have had to notice for so long, and nothing else could be expected, looking at the scantiness of exports. Quotations for measurement freight to Liverpool, via Canal, are still 32s. 6d. to 35s. per ton, and the little cargo that is offering is being secured for the regular liners at these rates. There is no sailing ship on the berth for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS.—None but the most insignificant clearness can be made by importers. Prices are unchanged and may almost be called nominal.

COALS.—We have no change to notice and prices continue unaltered.

OMBAY, BILLS AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
gra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	120
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	687½ xd
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	109
Bank of Madras.........	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th August compared with that for 31st July:—

	31st July.			7th August.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	18,99,765	0	0	18,99,765	0	0
Treasury Balance	3,26,35,209	10	8	3,11,07,528	9	7
Other Deposits	1,86,18,937	4	11	1,80,82,770	8	2
Bank Post Bills, &c......	2,15,561	14	8	4,79,661	6	9
Sundries	7,06,216	12	10	8,07,047	11	3
Rs.	7,40,75,690	11	1	7,23,77,373	3	9
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities......	1,42,08,030	8	9	1,41,45,116	8	8
Loans on Govt. Securities.	43,77,940	8	3	44,29,262	2	3
Credits on ditto ...	54,58,925	2	4	51,02,247	13	9
Bills Discounted..........	2,38,01,270	1	5	2,40,50,240	13	4
Balances with other Banks	5,04,313	11	0	5,87,285	5	2
Bullion	14,867	7	9	237	11	4
Dead Stock	10,02,229	11	5	10,02,824	3	5
Stamps	8,859	12	1	9,083	9	1
Sundries.................	4,19,087	8	7	4,19,775	12	10
Cash at Head Office	1,19,21,641	14	7	1,16,64,752	6	6
Do. at Branches	1,23,58,544	4	11	1,09,66,546	13	5
Rs.	7,40,75,690	11	1	7,23,77,373	3	9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship SHEILA, 966 tons, Captain S. Mosher, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE ship ANNIE FROST, 1,236, tons Captain C. Welbourne, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE ship CARRIE HUMPHREY, 1,059 tons, Captain W. Grasier, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 27,953 Indian maunds, salt and general.

THE ship ATMOSPHERE, 1,378 tons, Captain S. Wright, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 30,883 Indian maunds, salt, and general.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Gray, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and twelve deck passengers.

THE s. s. EUROPEAN, 1,779 tons, Captain C. A. Sibthorpe, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Liverpool (July 14th), via Port Said Suez and the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

Mr. G. Brested, Miss A. Riling, and Miss L. Riling.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	European (s)	Sibthorpe	Liverpool, July 14.
11	D M of War Batavia		Bushire.
	Anny Dora (s)	Sinclair	Shields, July 6.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
11	Bean Monde	Hawkins	Moulmein.
	Vingorla (s)	Gray	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Atmosphere, Wright, to Calcutta.
Ship Annie Frost, Welbourne, to Moulmein.
Ship Sheila, Mosher, to Moulmein.
Ship Carrie Humphrey, Grasier, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Penang, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Puttialla, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Orissa, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
7	Baghdad (s)..........	Scott	Moulmein, July 1.
	Timaah (s)...........	Corkery	Madras, Aug 2.
	Calcutta (s)..........	Nailer	Rangoon, Aug 3.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
7	Jorawur	....	....
8	Malwa (s)	....	....
	Brunette	....	....

PASSENGERS.

Per Calcutta—Mr Harnack, Mr Lemesurier, Mr Kennedy, Mr Edwards.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
9	Sarah Watson............	....	London.
	Ethiopia (s)...........	....	Calcutta.
	Standard (s)...........	....	Calcutta.
10	Meinam (s)...........	....	Gall and Pondy.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
9	Strathleven (s)	....	Rangoon.
	Edward	....	Coast.
10	Meinam (s)...........	....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—16 casks flat tiles copper and 25 cases sheet copper, Killick Nixon and Co; 194 bundles hoop iron, Jadowjee Raghowjee.
Italia s—2 hogsheads portwine, Jehangirjee Rustomjee Baliwalla.
Europa s—2 packages hardware, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Atalanta s—10 bags bottles corks, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookia.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Khiva s—8 boxes silver bars value of Rs. 20,000, The C. M. Bank of I. L. and China; 83 boxes bar silver value of Rs. 2,00,000, The C Bank of I. A. and China.

FROM LONDON.

Marlborough—6 casks stationery, Abdool Hoosein Goolam Hoosein; 25 barrels pitch, Abdool Hoosein Jewanjee; 100 casks cement, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co.
Assam s—7 casks black grease and 1 cask Russian glue, S. S. Narrelwalla; 3 cases liquers, 15 cases gin, 12 cases port and 9 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co; 3 cases hams, 2 cases bacon and cheese, and 7 packages glassware, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 2 packages hardware, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co; 2 bales wall papers, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Rajpoot, 25 cases brandy, Hugh D. Fisher and Co.
Craigforth s—6 packages glassware, Walsh Lovett and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—48 bales cotton waste, Abramovity and Co; 57 bales cotton, Treecomjee Govindjee.
Branksome Hall s—27 bales wool Purshotum Tairsee.

FOR LONDON.

British Princess—3,600 cwts linseed and 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bangalore s—699¾ cwts linseed 271½ cwts gingellyseed and 1,017¾ cwts rapeseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—300 cwts sandlewood, 104 bales twist and 300 bales cotton Currimbhoy Ebram; 125 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 5 bales twist, 5 cases fishmaws, 15 cases sharkfins, and 60 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Janmahamed.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 13.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

401-77—Lynch and Tobin—The Revd J Martin and others vs Nursingilall Maharaj—Rimington, Hore and Langley.—Part heard.
28-77—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Dayabhoy Tribhowandass vs Munjee Russool and others—Khunderao Morojee—Part heard.
331-77—Macfarlane and G—Vussonjee Premjee vs Nanjee Premjee—Shapurjee and T.
300-77—Hearn and C—Shamavahoo vs Luckmidass Khimjee and another—Jefferson and P.
241-73—Ardasir and H—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Vayadeena Ebrahim and others—Lynch and Tobin.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

317-77—Hearn and C—Cassibai vs Withuldass Muncharam and others—Lynch and Tobin and Rimington, H and L.
12-77—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Hon'ble John Marriott, &c. vs Shree Lallmoniee Maharaj and others—Prescott and Winter and Crawford and B.
15-77—Hearn and C—Cassibai vs Abdool Rahimon Moosharee—Shamrao Pandoorung.
237-77—Prescot and W—Thucker Damodhur M and others vs Thucker Purmanand Jeewandass—Macfarlane and G.
337-76—Shamrao P—Rao Bhadoor Madan Shrikrishna vs Rajoo Balloo.—A. F. Turner.

Board for Monday the 13th day of August 1877.
(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

291-77—Muljee and B—Keserbai vs Vullubhoy Rowjee and others Balerusna and B—N N Khotrae and in Person.

LONG CAUSES.

418-77—Shapoorjee and Thacurdes—Munjee Mooljee vs Wassoodeo Juggonnath—N N Kothare.
368-77—Jefferson and Payne—Ramnarayen Dayaram vs Vithuldass Walls and others—N N Kothare.
430-77—Lynch and Tobin—Muncherjee Basonjee vs N Merwanjee Panday—Crawford and Boevey.
267-77—Hearn and Cleveland—The East India Bank, vs Cassumbhoy Dhuramsey and others—R H and L and A and Hormasjee
658-76—Shapoorjee and T—Khursedjee Rustomjee Cama and vs Stephen Newcome Fox and others—Crawford and B.
344-77—Lynch and T—Muggenmull Ramsookbhoy vs Sitaram Khimseram and another—Janardhun and G.
264-76—Hearn and C—The Albert Mills Coy. vs Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani and others—T and S, Crawford and B, and Macfarlane and G.
265-76—Hearn and C—The Albert Mills Coy vs Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani and others do.
369-77—Tyabjee and S—Assoobeebee vs Mahomed Essack and others—Balkreshna and B and Tyabjee and S.
415 77—Jefferson and P—Mahomed Hajee Alli vs The Frere Spinning and W Coy Ld—Fletcher and S.
244-77—Janardhan and G—Gungabai and another vs Khundoo Mahadoo Dhobee—Tyabjee and S.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 9.

Hanis, Capt, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.

AUGUST 10.

Adye, Lieut, Madras 3rd Cavalry, on leave, from Bolarum.
Gibbs, Capt, Bombay 83rd Regt, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 10.

Gibbs, Capt, Bombay 83rd Regt, on leave, to England.

AUGUST 11.

Warner, Lieut, Bengal 2-12th Regt, on leave, to Madras.

AUGUST 12.

Thatcher, Lieut, Bombay 33rd Regt, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 11th August.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War office, it is intimated that the following promotions and transfers of R A, Officers have been made:—

Capt C Thornhill, Adjt of the late 6th Brigade, has been promoted Major into a Batty at home.

Lieut F B Russell, has been promoted Capt into No 11 Batty 7th Brigade, and is directed to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope to join.

Capt W McClintock, has been appointed Adjt to the (new) 10th Brigade.

Lieut W A Eden, has been promoted Capt into No 1 Batty 9th Brigade.

Lieut H V Hunt, has been appointed to H Batty C Brigade, R H A, and is directed to proceed to Sialkot.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—Sappers and Miners—Surg Major W Niven, M D, to the Medical charge, vice Surg Major Thorpe.

30th N I—Major F T Humfrey to be Wing Officer, continuing to officiate as Wing Commdr in addition to his own duties.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required Examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard test:—

Capt E S B Lockyer, R A, Sub-Lieut H Melvill; Downing, R A, Lieut D F 44th Foot, attached 21st N I; Private D Harry, 66th Foot; Surgeons J B Eaton, M B; and D R Ross M D.

Private M J Burns, 7th Regt, is transferred to the Unattached List, and appointed Orderly Room Clerk. Deolali Depot.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Deolali Depot—Lieut A Foster, Qr Mr, performed the duties of Adjt, Lieut Shortland, 15th Foot, those of Qr Mr, and Lieut Fulton, 2nd Foot, those of Section officer, from 1st Jan to 16th Feb inclusive, during the absence of Capt Harris on sick leave.

14th N I—Regtl Order, dated 7th Aug, directing Sub-Lieut E C Cox to officiate as Qr Mr, vice Capt Chaill Offg, as Wing Commdr.

Lieut W Roberts, 66th Foot, performed the duties of Adjt from the 25th June, until confirmed in the appointment.

Major G B Crispin, Offg 2nd in Commd 4th N I, officiated as Commdt, Capt F F Comyn, Offg Wing Commdr, as 2nd in Comd, and Capt W S Seton, Wing Officer, as Wing Commdr in addition to his own duties from the 16th to the 25th July.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Major H H Jones, R E, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

7th Foot—Lieut and Local Capt T J R Mallock to England, to appear before a medical board.

66th Foot—Brevet Lieut Col S G C Hogge to the Central Provinces, for one month on private affairs.

Capt H T E Lucas to Australia, for six months, on medical certificate.

Surg Major T M O'Brien to Bombay for 30 days, on medical certificate.

Surg Major S Smith to England, to appear before a medical board.

Surg J D Crowe to remain in England, from 28th June to 27th December, on medical certificate.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 7.*)

Captain William John Pickance, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ganjam, (on furlough), to be Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, Bellary, vice Major T K Guthrie, promoted.

Mr Henry Thornton Ross, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Vizagapatam, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ganjam.

Mr Agar Padley Agar, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Godavery District, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Visagapatam.

Mr J C Loch, President of the Madras Municipal Commission, leave of absence for six months on medical certificate.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, 1st August.

The services of Major J W Swifte, Staff Corps are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut Col J V Morris, Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate for twenty months.

The following promotions are made in the Madras Staff Corps: To be Majors, having completed 20 years' service. Captains Coryndon Thomas Putt Luxmoore, Henry W B B Fisher, and K F Stevenson.

The following movements are ordered:—

No 9 Battery, 8th Brigade, late, and No 2 Battery, 5th Brigade from Secunderabad to Tonghoo.

No 11 Battery, 8th Brigade, late, and No 4 Battery, 5th Brigade, from St Thomas' Mount and Fort St George to Rangoon.

No 12 Battery, 8th Brigade, late, No 5 Battery, 5th Brigade, from Rangoon to St Thomas' Mount and Fort St George.

No 14 Battery, 8th Brigade, late, and No 7 Battery, 5th Brigade from Tonghoo to Secundrabad.

British Infantry.

1-21st Royal Scots Fusiliers from Rangoon to Secundrabad.
43rd Regiment Light Infantry from Bellary to Fort St George.
44th Regiment from Secundrabad to Thayetmyo and Tonghoo.
45th Regiment from Bangalore to England.
67th Regiment from Fort St George to Bangalore.
89th Regiment from Thayetymo and Tonghoo to Rangoon.
A Regiment from England to Bellary.

Native Infantry.

4th Regiment from Moulmein and Tonghoo to Bangalore.
6th Regiment from Thayetmyo to Trichinopoly.
15th Regiment from Moulmein and the Andamans to Madras.
17th Regiment from Tonghoo to Vizianagram.
23rd Regiment from Bangalore to Andamans.
32nd Regiment from Trichinopoly to Thayetmyo.
33rd Regiment from Madras to Moulmein and Tonghoo.
41st Regiment from Vizianagram to Tonghoo.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, August 4.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments:—

3rd Hussars.—Sub-Lieut R C Freeman to be Lieut.
15th Regt Sub-Lieut J R Sandwith to be Lieut.
73rd Regt Sub-Lieut H A Ravenshaw to be Lieut.
Pachmarhi Sanitarium.—Surgeon Major W Taylor to have medical charge.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Lieut E C Fanshawe, R E to be Captain.

11th Regt—Captain T A Kemble to rank as Captain, from the 8th Oct. Captain W H Marriott to rank as Captain, from the 30th June 1875.

Head Quarters, Simla, August 7.

The attention of officers commanding British regiments serving in Bengal is called to G O 122 of 1875. No Sub-Lieut who has not qualified under the above order before the 1st Sept next, will be permitted to join the courses of instruction commencing on the first October.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

14th Bengal Lancers—Lieut C J S Whittall, 63rd Foot, a candidate, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

16th N I Lieut Co C P Hunter, Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

26th N I—Lieut Col M G Smith, 2nd in Command, to be Commandant. Major A Tulloch to be 2nd in Command.

33th N I—Lieut Col T G Rose to officiate as 2nd in Comm and, vice Lieut Col H M Wemyss officiating Commandant.

Capt A J C Rawlins, R A, is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Agra for duty with No 9 Battery 11th Brigade.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindustanee:—

Colonel T A Cox, C B, 1-3rd Foot; Captain W J Tibbs 70th Foot; Lieutenants J F H[illegible], R H A; C J Roberts, 11th Hussars; C M Western, R A; A [illegible]-Irving, R A; Hon M G Talbot, R E; S S Childers, R E; F A Currie, 9th Foot; C D Gibbon, 25th Foot; G Pyecroft, 25th Foot; W H Cazalet, 83rd Foot; W H Moberly, 40th Foot; F G Pollock, 51st Foot; W R Yelling 54th Foot; J King, 70th Foot; Sub-Lieuts F Hawkins, 8th Foot; C C Chenevix-Trench, 8th Foot; G A Williams, 9th Foot; W F Perceval, 12th Foot; R B Adams, 12th Foot; M R Hyslop, 17th Foot; G H Watson, 38th Foot; H W Pearse, 70th; R L C Birch, 7th Foot; Surg Major D A S Thorburn, Surgeon W J Le Grand, M D, 12th Foot; Veterinary Surgeon A E Queripel R H A.

ARMY RELIEFS.

STATEMENT showing the dates on and routes by which the several Corps and Detachments are ordered to proceed in furtherance of the relief published in G. O. C. C., dated 5th April 1877.

Army Head Quarters, Simla, 4th August.

Corps.	From	To	Date of Movement.
ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.			
F Battery, A Brigade.	Umballa	Campbellpore	22nd Oct.
B Battery, B Brigade.			
I Battery, A Brigade.	Meerut	Rawal Pindi...	22nd "
D Battery, B Brigade.			
A Battery, C Brigade.	England	Umballa	On arrival at Bombay, about 23rd Nov.
A Battery, E Brigade.			
B Battery, C Brigade.	Do.	Meerut	On arrival at Bombay about 1st Feb. 1878.
B Battery, E Brigade.			
F Battery, C Brigade.	Rawal Pindi...	England	26th Oct; Meerut 22nd Dec.
A Battery, F Brigade.			
G Battery, C Brigade.	Peshawar	Do	26th Oct; Umballa 21st Dec.
B Battery F Brigade.			
I Battery, C Brigade.	Campbellpore.	Peshawar	19th Oct.
E Battery F Brigade.			
ROYAL ARTILLERY.			
A Battery, 3rd Brigade.	Jullundur......	Barrackpore ...	15th "
A Battery, 8th Brigade.			
B Battery, 3rd Brigade.	Meerut	Ditto	24th "
B Battery, 8th Brigade.			
C Battery, 3rd Brigade.	Mooltan.........	Jullundur......	On relief, about 28th Jan. 1878.
C Battery, 8th Brigade.			
E Battery, 3rd Brigade.	Ferozepore	Peshawar	20 Oct.
E Battery, 8th Brigade.			
F Battery, 3rd Brigade.	Meerut	Dinapore	24th Oct.
F Battery 8th Brigade			
H Battery, 3rd Brigade.	Peshawar	Ferozepore	On relief, about 29th Nov.
H Battery, 8th Brigade.			
A Battery, 4th Brigade.	Barrackpore...	Agra	1st Nov.
A Battery, 11th Brigade.			
B Battery, 4th Brigade.	Barrackpore...	Allahabad	1st Jan. 1878.
B Battery, 11th Brigade.			
C Battery, 4th Brigade.	Dinapore	Meerut	On relief, about 1st Jan., 1878.
C Battery, 11th Brigade.			
E Battery, 4th Brigade.	Allahabad	Mooltan	1st Nov.
E Battery, 11th Brigade.			
F Battery, 4th Brigade.	Saugor	Morar	1st Nov
F Battery, 11th Brigade.			
A Battery, 5th Brigade.	Agra	England	26th Oct.; Meerut 10th Nov.
A Battery 19th Brigade.			
B Battery 5th Brigade.	Morar	Do.	23rd Oct.; Jubbulpore 28th Nov.
B Battery, 19th Brigade.			
C Battery, 5th Brigade.	Bareilly.........	Do.	27th Oct.
C Battery, 19th Brigade.			
D Battery, 5th Brigade.	Fyzabad.........	Do.	27th "
D Battery, 19th Brigade.			
E Battery, 5th Brigade.	Sitapur	Do.	22nd "
E Battery, 19th Brigade.			
H Battery, 5th Brigade.	England	Saugor	On arrival at Bombay, about 23rd Nov.
A Battery 24th Brigade.			
I Battery, 5th Brigade.	Do.	Sitapur	On arrival at Bombay, about 23rd Nov.
B Battery 24th Brigade.			
K Battery, 5th Brigade.	England	Bareilly.........	On arrival at Bombay, about 23rd Nov.
C Battery, 24th Brigade.			
L Battery, 5th Brigade.	Ditto	Meerut	On arrival at Bombay, about 23rd Nov.
D Battery, 24th Brigade.			
M Battery, 5th Brigade.	Ditto	Fyzabad	On arrival at Bombay, about 1st Feb. 1878.
E Battery, 24th Brigade.			
No. 11 Battery, 9th Brigade.	Meean Meer...	Khyra Gully...	1st Nov.
No. 2 Battery, 13th Brigade.			
No. 15 Battery, 9th Brigade.	Khyra Gully..	Meean Meer...	[illegible] Oct.; Rawal Pindi 1st Dec.
No. 6 Battery, 13th Brigade.			
BRITISH CAVALRY.			
6th Dragoon Guards.	England	Meerut	On arrival at Bombay, about 1st Feb. 1878.
4th Hussars..	Rawal Pindi...	Muttra	On relief, about 4th Jan., 1878.
10th " ..	Muttra	Rawal Pindi...	1st Nov.
11th " ..	Umballa	England	27th Oct.; Meerut 10th Nov.
15th " ..	Meerut	Umballa	1st Nov.
BRITISH INFANTRY.			
2nd Battalion, 2nd Foot.	England	Jullunder	On arrival at Bombay, about 28th Oct.
1st Battalion, 5th Foot.	Allahabad......	Chakrata	On relief, about 11th Jan. 1878.
1st Battalion, 8th Foot.	Nowshera	Aden	On relief, about 19th Nov.; Meean Meer 20th Dec.
2nd Battalion, 8th Foot.	England......	Rawal Pindi..	On arrival at Bombay, about 7th Dec.; Meean Meer 22nd Dec.
2nd Battalion, 9th Foot.	Rawal Pindi...	Peshawur	5th Nov.
2nd Battalion, 12th Foot.	Fort Wm.	England	On relief, about 7th Dec.
2nd Battalion, 13th Foot.	England	Bareilly	On arrival at Bombay, about 9th Nov.
1st Battalion, 18th Foot.	Bareilly.........	Ferozepore ...	On relief, about 19th Nov.
2nd Battalion, 22nd Foot.	Ranikhet Shahjahanpur	Allahabad......	22nd Nov.
34th Foot ...	Ferozepore ...	Ranikhet Shahjahanpur	On relief, about 2nd Jan, 1878.
51st " ...	Peshawar	Sabathu	On relief, about 15th Dec.
54th " ...	Morar.........	Fort William.	19th Nov.; Agra 30th Nov.
62nd " ...	Chakrata	Morar.........	15th Nov.
65th " ...	Lucknow	Dinapore	20th Oct.
73rd " ...	Subathu	Lucknow	1st Nov.
81st " ...	Jullundur......	Peshawar	On relief, about 5th Nov.
109th " ...	Dinapore	England	25th Nov. Company at Hazaribagh 10th Nov.
4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	Peshawur	Nowshera......	On relief, about 16th Nov.
BENGAL CAVALRY.			
4th Regiment.	Meerut	Deolie	1st Nov.
9th Regiment.	Deolie.........	Meerut	On relief, about 7th Dec.
15th Bengal Cavalry, 1 Squadron.	Cawnpore	Jhansi	27th Nov.
NATIVE INFANTRY.			
6th Regiment.	Lucknow	Meean Meer...	1st Nov.
15th " ...	Sialkot	Lucknow	1st Nov.
21st " ...	Rawal Pindi...	Jhansi	1st Dec.;
24th " ...	Jhansi	Nowshera	1st Dec.
26th " ...	Meean Meer...	Sialkot	On relief, about 7th Jan. 1878.
27th " ...	Nowshera	Rawal Pindi...	On relief, about 1st Feb. 1878.
42nd " ...	Gauhati.........	Shillong.........	....
43rd " ...	Shilong	Dibrugarh	....
44th " ...	Dibrugarh	Shillong Gauhati.	....

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter........................ 16th, 8h. 19·2m. a. m.
Full Moon .... 24th, 4h. 1·9m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
August.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 13	......	5 42	6 27	1 53 m 2 2 a	7 53 m 8 25 a
Tues. 14	......	5 42	6 26	2 43 m 2 39 a	8 40 m 9 8 a
Wed. 15	English Mail expected.	5 42	6 26	3 36 m 3 12 a	9 24 m 9 54 a
Th. 16	......	5 43	6 25	4 40 m 3 52 a	10 19 m 10 52 a
Fri. 17	......	5 43	6 24	6 4 m 4 51 a	11 34 m 11 59 a
Sat. 18	......	5 43	6 24	7 33 m 6 30 a	1 17 a —
Sun. 19	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity..................	5 43	6 23	8 52 m 8 8 a	1 22 m 2 51 a

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request.

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* presents his compliments to the HONORARY SECRETARY, BOMBAY GYMKHANA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication of an Advertisement of the SWEEP, which closes on the 10th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements he is unable to comply with the request.

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, July 12, 1877.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D—The proposed Ice Company has already gone the way of many other good intentions.

COMMON SENSE complains of the breaking up of the road between the station at Bandora and the Hill, and wonders that the road was allowed to be so broken up as it was in excellent condition.

"JEMADAR" writes to us from Faminabad as follows—"May I bring to notice, through your valuable journal, the hardship that will accrue to the sepoy, especially if a family man, should the Reliefs take place this year; cart hire will be enormous this cold season and the poor sepoy will be ruined."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS., THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FINLAYSON—July 14th, at Broughty Ferry, Scotland, the wife of D. Finlayson, Chartered Mercantile Bank, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BLANDFORD—August 9th, at Poona, the wife of Mr. E. Blandford, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FITZGERALD—July 27th, at Dibrugurh, Upper Assam, the wife of G. R. FitzGerald, of a son.

FARRANT—August 5th, at Jullundur, the wife of Lieutenant H. C. B. Farrant, 81st Regiment, of a daughter.

WILSON—July 28th, at Dhurmsalla, the wife of Captain Wilson, 81st Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATH.

STERLING—August 7th, at Bellary, of typhoid fever, J. H. Tuite, fourth son of the late Mr. Mark Sterling, aged 25 years

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1877.

WE think that at the present day there is a tendency to make public honours too cheap. In the time of the ancients only the most signal national services were rewarded, and then the hero had to be content with a laurel wreath; but nowadays very much less than a national service is considered sufficient to justify the public in erecting a monument to a man after death, if not in conferring substantial favours and honours upon him during life. Bombay contains a number of statues erected to men whose right to be thus honoured is extremely questionable, and the fact shows that it is just a little too easy for public meetings to be held in honour of private individuals and to vote them statues or some other means of perpetuating their memory. No one who was present at the public meeting held on Saturday could fail to be struck with the fact that the speakers appeared to be oppressed with the difficulty of giving reasons why the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy should be posthumously honoured by the public. That Sir Jamsetjee was a kind-hearted, gentlemanly Parsee, and that his instincts were very charitable, no one can deny who enjoyed the honour of his acquaintance, but these things alone do not seem to us sufficient to entitle him to a statue from the citizens of Bombay. Sir Richard Temple made a long speech, but there was not a great deal about the deceased Baronet in it. In fact, the Governor seems to have seized upon the occasion as a good opportunity for relieving himself of a homily to Parsees in general about their ancestors, their religion, their habits and their good conduct as loyal subjects of Her Majesty. All these references he made to the ancient Persians, to the blue-blood of Parsees, and to the fables about Rustom and other personages who play among the Parsees much the same part as Jack the Giant-killer does among Englishmen, might have been spared so far as the object of the meeting was concerned. What had the deceased Baronet to do with tales in the Shahnama? and what reference could the information that the ancient Persians were taught to ride, draw the bow, and speak the truth, have upon the question before the meeting whether Sir Jamsetjee should have a public memorial? Had the question been whether a monument should be raised in honour of the Parsee nation because some of their ancestors were supposed to be Xerxes, Cyrus, Rustom, Jamshed, and Firdoosa, and because they had increased enormously since the day they fled, a small forlorn band of men, to India, Sir Richard Temple's long speech would have had more propriety; but seeing that such was not the case, his oration seems to prove that he felt there was very little to be said about the late Baronet's public deeds, but that as he had taken the trouble to come all the way from Poona to attend the meeting he was bound to make a long speech that would astonish the natives with its learning and high tone of morality. The difficulty that existed in the way of giving reasons why, on public grounds, the late Sir Jamsetjee should be honoured with a public memorial was very well illustrated when one of the speakers was actually compelled to point to the sleek condition of the Baronet's carriage horses. If this could be accepted as a valid reason why the public should erect a monument to Sir Jamsetjee, we think that in justice the statue ought to be given to the groom. Jesting apart, we have seldom seen a more unsatisfactory public meeting in Bombay, and we think it is a pity it was ever held. No doubt, it was very good-natured of Sir Richard Temple to promise to preside at it, but obviously the less he identifies himself prominently with proceedings which the public as a body can scarcely be said to approve the more he will make his public conduct generally respected. In these columns several correspondents have questioned the propriety of calling a public meeting to do honour to Sir Jamsetjee's memory, and we observe that one native paper goes so far as to say that the deceased Baronet's whole career was "one "gloomy, trackless, blank, relieved only by "some bright social traits." We had hoped that this public meeting on Saturday would show clearly Sir Jamsetjee's claims to be exceptionally honoured by the public, but we have been greatly disappointed. Much was said by the various speakers about Sir Jamsetjee's father, his great business enterprise, and his charity; much also was said about the late Sir Jamsetjee's unswerving *bon-hommie*, and his excellent social characteristics; but if we except the fact that he appears to have spent about £27,000 in charities and public buildings, we do not find any proof that his public deeds were such as to justify the community in meeting publicly and doing that honour to his memory which ought to be reserved for men who have done exceptional deeds either for their country or the benefit of their fellow creatures. If great care is not taken by the public in selecting the men whom they desire to honour, public meetings such as the one we had on Saturday will become a nuisance, and people will cease to value, as it ought to be valued, the great privilege of being honoured by their fellow citizens. We do not desire to say a single word against the late Sir Jamsetjee, whose personal characteristics made him one of the most amiable and loveable of men. All we wish is to warn the public against the prevailing tendency of making public honours too cheap, and to discourage the illusion that wealth and the distribution of a few charities can always earn for a man the right to be remembered by future generations in statues or endowments.

THE law which is at present in force with regard to ships and steamers carrying passengers out of British ports, under the English flag, would, if its conditions were actually complied with, probably meet all the dangers to which the greed of gold induces ship captains, owners, and agents of pilgrim vessels to submit their passengers. But, unfortunately, while to a certain extent efforts have been made to carry out the terms of the Act referred to, there can be no doubt but that in many instances the vessels leaving our port with pilgrims for Jeddah carry with them a number of passengers in excess of the quantity for which the vessels are certified to have accommodation. Occasionally—where the number of excess passengers is very considerable—the authorities at Bombay or Aden bring the captain of the vessel to account, but many vessels escape detection, and that this is so can scarcely be wondered at when it is known how imperfect are the steps taken to secure that the law which provides against the overcrowding of pilgrim ships is not evaded. In Bombay the only attempt made to check the number of passengers on board any given vessel is performed by the Custom-house officers on board at the time of the ship's departure. Beginning in the forward part of the ship, the officers proceed towards the stern counting the passengers as they go, and while precautions are taken to ensure the correctness of the return thus procured, perfect accuracy is impossible, and unless the integrity of the officers concerned is proof against inducements, there is positively no guarantee as to the approximate correctness of the return given. As a matter of fact, vessels frequently do leave our port overcrowded, and we may refer our readers to the account given by "Our Hajee" of the sufferings endured by the unfortunate pilgrims on the steamer on which he went to Jeddah in consequence of the imperfections of this system. The deck was literally covered at night with sleeping pilgrims, some of the better-favoured reclining at length, others sleeping in a sitting posture, or lying across, or with their heads or legs resting on each other's—men, women, and children mixed up together; while on the lower deck, owing to the more confined air, the state of things was much worse. One direct cause of this overcrowding was, and is no doubt in many instances, the excessive quantity of baggage carried by some of the pilgrims and the manner in which they dispose of it on board. This latter evil is incurable, and it only remains to see whether or not some more efficient method of checking the number of passengers on board a ship cannot be adopted. Before discussing this point we will point out some of the conditions under which pauper pilgrims make the journey to Jeddah.

Among Mahomedans of almost all classes it is considered a most meritorious act for those who are themselves unable to perform the *haj*, to assist others to do so either by contributing money for their journey or otherwise. Stimulated by this fact, and believing that in going to Arabia they are proceeding to a country where to be a Mahomedan is a guarantee for all the necessaries of life, if nothing more, many scores of paupers annually attempt the journey, after travelling across India, begging their way. Once in Bombay they immediately seek for the means of procuring a passage to Jeddah. Some few fall in with good Samaritans who undertake to provide them not only with a passage but likewise with food and other essentials during the voyage to Jeddah. By far the greater part, however, fail to secure either a free passage or the means of providing one. Unwilling to renounce their hopes, with an enthusiasm and perseverance worthy of a good cause they make a last effort to effect their object on the departure of some of the many steamers which annually leave the port. With or without money they find little difficulty in getting from the shore to the steamer. Once alongside they soon get on board, and when there they get away into the uttermost parts of the 'tween decks, stow themselves away amongst the baggage or mix among the other hajees so as to avoid detection as much as possible. Presently the order is given to clear the ship, and all shore-goers are bundled over the side with more or less celerity. The Custom-house officers then proceed to count the passengers, including of course our ticketless friends as well as those who have paid. The whole of the passengers having been counted, the Custom-house officers announce the number on board, and should it prove excessive, require the excess number to leave the ship, and those nearest to the gangway are "cleared out" regardless of the consideration that they have or have not tickets. There are other ways in which pauper pilgrims get on board ship, and a large percentage of them do so in a manner to explain which we must give our readers some account of the way in which the pilgrim trade is carried on.

The greater number of the vessels which yearly leave Bombay for Jeddah are steamers chartered for the express purpose of carrying pilgrims by native merchants here in Bombay. In many cases the charterer takes the entire steamer, and in others merely charters a certain amount of accommodation, and when this is done, the Captain usually fills the hold or other portions of the ship unprovided for under the charter party with cargo for Aden, Jeddah, and other ports. The charterer or charterers—for there is generally a firm of three or more persons interested in each ship—pays under the conditions of his charter a certain fixed sum per head (say for instance, Rs. 25,) for a certain number of passengers. For example, A takes a steamer at the rate mentioned and pays for 200 passengers. Should he sell his tickets at the rate of Rs. 30 each, it is evident that 167 tickets will cover the cost of the charter. But under the present system no fixed rates are charged for passages, and some pay more and some less according to circumstances—that is to say, in plain English, according to the ability with which they can succeed in beating down the price first asked. It may therefore be taken for granted that if the charterer succeed in disposing of 100 tickets, he will have covered his expense, and having done this he vends the remaining tickets or as many of them as he can at the highest prices obtainable, bearing in mind that his actual outlay once provided for, all that he subsequently receives is clear profit. Frequently, however, when the day of sailing arrives, the number of tickets sold proves to be below the number for which accommodation has been provided, and as there is no longer any possibility of disposing of them to advantage, they are given gratuitously to indigent pilgrims, a class who never cease throughout the whole of the Hajee season to importunate the brokers and charterers with a view to obtaining a free passage. The donor, in thus giving away tickets which are useless to him, obtains a good name among his co-religionists as a charitable man, and this if it does not help to fill his pockets, at least contributes not a little to his self-esteem; nor would the most convincing arguments persuade him that in thus plunging a group of unfortunate ignoramuses into the miseries of a long sea passage for which they are totally unprovided, he is acting otherwise than kindly and humanely.

Having thus shown in what manner the evils complained of arise, we must defer the consideration of the remedies to be adopted to a future day.

ANOTHER DISASTER AT SEA

WE are concerned to hear of another grain ship having come to grief. The wooden ship Rahmany, 593 tons, Captain Paddy, with 6,056 bags of grain, dall, and jowari for Carwar, left Bombay on Monday, the 6th inst. On the morning of the 8th, the pumps were found to be choked with grain, and it was then discovered that there were five feet of water in the hold. Captain Paddy, of course, made for the nearest anchorage, and dropped two anchors under the Rutnagiri Fort at 10 a.m. This is a very exposed position, and there was a heavy sea running with a strong flood tide. One chain parted, and before the Rahmany could be brought up to the second anchor, she dragged in shore and bumped her stern on the outer reef, breaking away the rudder. She is on hard sand, clear of the reef, still afloat, and not bumping heavily. Every effort is being made by the authorities to get the upper cargo ashore, and to lighten the ship. If the weather does not freshen and the ship is fairly sound, hopes are entertained that she may by and bye be got round to Miria (or Kalbadevi) Bay, in which safe haven she could probably be sufficiently refitted to return to Bombay. It is clear that the Rahmany has had a narrow escape of foundering at sea with all hands.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE IN BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, accompanied by members of his staff, left Gunesh Khind by the Saturday morning early train of the G. I. P. Railway, and arrived in Bombay about half past 10 o'clock. H. E. presided the same afternoon at a public meeting held in the Town Hall to consider measures for perpetuating the memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, second Baronet. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on His Excellency's arrival. A salute of fifteen guns was also fired about the same time on the arrival at the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, who was also present at the meeting in the Town Hall. Sir Richard and members of his staff as well as Mr. Gibbs, who passed the night at the New Secretariat premises, attended divine service at the Cathedral yesterday morning, and left for Poona by the afternoon train from the Boree Bunder station. The panegyric H. E. pronounced at the meeting on Parsee loyalty, his reference to their direct lineage from the ancient kings of Persia, their intelligence, their peaceable character as citizens, &c., were rapidly circulated after the meeting among the members of the community, and afforded them much gratification.

His Excellency displayed his usual activity during the short stay he made in Bombay. We hear that he was out at 6 a.m. yesterday morning accompanied by Sir Frank Souter, and rode first through the native part of the Fort and Bora Bazaar Street, visiting the European General Hospital; he then went through the native town, by Mandvee, to the J. J. Hospital, and returned thence to the Secretariat by the Bhendy Bazaar and Kalbadevie Road.

THE QUETTAH OUTRAGE.

THE enquiry into the recent outrage at Quettah is, we hear, proceeding quietly. All the other tribes at or near Quettah have separated themselves from the Banzai Kakar Pathans, and have sworn on the Koran to compel full restitution as far as possible. When the enquiry is finished, Major Sandeman and the Brahoi Sirdars will proceed to Khelat to lay the whole matter before the Khan, who is actively co-operating for the punishment of the guilty. It is still believed, as it was at first thought, that no political significance can be attached to the outrage.

POONA LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 11.

HAVE the skies ever been watched so anxiously by millions of weary eyes waiting for the rain as they are this year in India? In ordinary years the weather we have had for the last month in Poona would have been regarded as perfectly seasonable and delightful; and even now, in spite of the forebodings of evil constantly dinned into one's ears, the crops all about this Mahratta capital look, not merely to my in experienced eye, but to the critical gaze of good judges who know the country well, as fresh and strong as any one could desire. But Poona is, no doubt, an exceptional place. It lies in a well-wooded plain watered by two rivers, and closely encircled by hills, so that in the driest years it can hardly miss getting a good supply of moisture. I believe, however, that, although here we have only had occasional showers, pretty good rain has now fallen in most parts of the Deccan, and that the Famine Statement is within the mark in describing the agricultural prospects of this Presidency as "not very favourable." If, as we may hope will be the case, plentiful rain falls before the end of this month, at least an average harvest may still be reaped throughout the Presidency. The distress now existing, therefore, terrible as it is, will not, in the opinion of the best authorities, be aggravated by a second year of scarcity in the Deccan, though it will probably be prolonged by the rise in prices consequent on the demand for Madras, in which Presidency the Government seems to have devoted itself to the task of making as much of its Famine as it possibly can and insisting that all India shall pay for supporting all the Madrasses who do not choose to do more than half a day's work. I am not surprised at the indignation which hard-working officials, who have administered the Famine successfully in this Presidency and got a fair return for the public money they have spent, express against the Madras Government for its weakness in getting only 50 instead of 75 per cent. of a full day's work out of the able-bodied labourers on its relief works. The Duke of Buckingham cannot help it that his Presidency is vexed with a drought two years running; but why should he make himself an efficient ally of Famine in wasting the capital and labour of the country? Whatever Parliamentary reputation the Duke once enjoyed was based on his obstinate championship of Protection; and now at Madras he seems to be still bent on proving that he belongs to that class of mischievous politicians, who do not think but only feel, and who are apparently ignorant of the fact that the sovereign duty of a ruler is not to waste the public resources in gratifying some fine sentiment.

Here in Poona we are not without examples of the evil that may be wrought by want of thought in the relief of destitution. The number of destitute people crowding into the city from the surrounding districts is very great, and will no doubt continue to increase till the kharif crops are got in; and I am glad to see that the authorities are organising relief camps where some well-considered system of feeding and clothing persons who are really in want may be put in force. But it is also obvious that the professional mendicants who abound here—for Poona has always been the head centre of Brahminism and beggary in Western India—have seized upon the Famine as a pretext to justify the most audacious and importunate begging, and that the ranks of this class are likely to be largely and permanently recruited by the indiscriminate charity of a few wealthy natives. The roads leading down to the Bund Gardens and the Fitzgerald Bridge swarm with beggars of this class, who seem as plump and cheerful as if there were no Famine in the land, and the active boys and girls who run by the side of carriages passing over the bridge and turn cart wheels on the pavement themselves grin all over their faces when they cry out that they are starving. I daresay I shall be accused of gross inhumanity if I suggest that this kind of imposition is fostered by the mistaken benevolence of the rich Hindoos and Parsees from Bombay who distribute alms daily to all who apply for help. If these gentlemen would abstain from the luxury of personal alms-giving and send money instead to be distributed by the Central Committee they would do good instead of harm. Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, for instance, has set a good example of thoughtful charity by presenting the Committee with clothing for a large number of the poor people. The public cannot be too often reminded that real sympathy for the distressed must take into account at the same time the interests of the rest of the community and of the public weal, to which nothing can be more antagonistic than the spread of idleness and beggary.

The spirit of devotion to duty which animates all English officials in this Presidency in their administration of the Famine is well shown in the Resolution of the Bombay Government which you published last Thursday, and in which the Governor in Council declares that the decision of the Secretary of State to grant a relaxation of the pension rules in favour of the Bombay Civil Service, so as to allow Civilians who wish to do so to retire after 20 years' service, will not be put in force, except as regards officers who are not in good health, till the Famine is over. "In consequence of the want which still prevails in many parts of this Presidency," so run the Resolution, "H. E. the Governor in Council regrets that he cannot allow any Civilian to retire immediately, unless he satisfies Government that his health is so impaired as to prevent him from rendering efficient service at this critical time." Though several Civilians have long been impatiently expecting the concession now granted by Lord Salisbury, I think you will find that there will be no malingering in the Civil Service, and that no Civilian will retire whose state of health does not absolutely disqualify him from doing his work properly. I believe Mr. Gilbert Elliot is almost the only member of the Civil Service who will be unable to stay on in India, and no one, I am sure, will more regret this necessity than himself. Not only will retirement be stopped, but there is a general indisposition on the part of Civilians to avail themselves of their usual leave. Mr. Ravenscroft, for instance, who was going home on three months' privilege leave in October, will now stay at his post, and I daresay there are a good many similar cases. Even when the Bombay Famine is over, it is probable that the services of a good many Bombay officers will be required for Madras, so that the local services will be kept working at high pressure for a long time to come.

The "Famine Concert" at the Council Hall on Friday evening was a woful failure. It was given under the auspices of the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Bishop, who were all present, and a number of ladies kindly volunteered their services to assist Mddle. Olga Duboin. But, besides the great officials and their staffs and the performers and their friends, there were not more than a dozen or fifteen people present, Europeans and natives, to represent the outside public. I do not think it is possible that the outside public here, European and native, takes little or no interest in the Famine, but leaves everything to be done by the officials concerned, so I must take refuge in the belief that their opinion about concerts is like Abraham Lincoln's about lectures. Mr. Lincoln, it will be remembered, once gave a man a testimonial, saying he was "a very good lecturer—for those who liked lectures."

I hear from a gentleman who has arrived today from Bangalore that there has been some splendid rain there, and that the crops are looking much better.

The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief have been giving children's parties, to which the wives as well as the children of European soldiers in camp here are invited. It is an excellent idea and has been happily carried out. At Gunnesh Khind yesterday week the party numbered 200. The children wandered about the gardens and grounds, and had cakes and buns and tea to their hearts' content, and the ladies had a dance in the ball-room. Barring a slight threatening of a quarrel about precedence among some of the ladies as to which of them should ride in the carriage the Governor had sent for them—a dispute which was happily put an end to by the presence of mind of an aide-de-camp who provided two carriages instead of one—all passed off pleasantly.

Frank and courteous as the Governor is in his intercourse with all sorts of people, he understands the native character remarkably well, and has, I hear, taken precautions to keep at a distance mere intriguers by laying down the rule that whoever seeks an audience of him must state beforehand the precise business he wishes to talk about. This rule is very necessary, for men in high official position who make themselves too easy of access are too often beset by natives who use their supposed influence for very bad purposes.

THE OUTLOOK.

KHANDEISH.

VERY depressing accounts reach us from Khandeish, in a letter dated Dhulia, August 11:—

Rain is terribly wanted, for the crops are withering under a scorching sun; prospects are most discouraging, and the public health is unsatisfactory. Cholera has already made its appearance here and in some of the taluks. Troops of Bhils and *kunbis* throng round the Collector's office for help, among whom he has made himself very popular on account of his private charitable deeds, and he exerts his best to meet the pending evil. I am not an alarmist, but I cannot help seeing that Providence has doomed the coming year with a dire catastrophe, and it behoves the Government to be on the alert. Even at present grass cannot be had, and cattle are fed on leaves, on wild creepers, and on anything that can be eaten as food. The very dogs are suffering from the prevailing scarcity, and in the city half-famished creatures roam about which it would be a charity to destroy, especially as some persons have been bitten by them, Mr. Talbot, of the Forest Department, being one.

GUZERAT.

THE following information has been sent us:—

At Baroda no rain has fallen since the 16th July, the total fall up to the 10th instant is only 8½ inches. A considerable failure of the crops is therefore expected if rain does not fall within the next few days. At Broach only half an inch of rain has fallen since the 15th July; the rice crop has already been lost, and the cotton is suffering. The total fall to date is but 7·19 inches. At Surat about 2 inches of rain have fallen since the 15th July, the total fall to date being but 7·11 inches. The rice crop has failed, and the cotton seriously damaged. Unless there be a considerable fall of rain over the district between Bulsar and Baroda within a few days much distress and loss of crops will inevitably occur.

RAIN AND CROP REPORTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

THE following general remarks appear in the *Gazette of India* of Saturday last, on the weather and crops for the past week. In Madras there has been a moderate fall of rain and in Malabar, Chingleput, Salem, Trichinopoly, N. Arcot, Kurnool, Bellary, Nellore, Kristna, and parts of Cuddapah, Madura and Tinnevelly. A very light fall in Tanjore, S. Arcot, and Coimbatore; general prospects are somewhat improved. Heavy showers have also fallen in Mysore, and prospects are improved. Abundant rain is reported from Coorg. In Bombay there has been a moderate fall; more is required in the Southern Maharatta Country and in Sattara, and in the other Deccan collectorates except Sholapur. The fall has been slight in Khandesh and Nasik, more is needed. In the Concan, crops are suffering. The fall in Guzerat has been trifling, and the crops are withering; they are also suffering in Hyderabad and in Kurrachee, but the Indus is rising in Upper Scinde. The fall in the Central Provinces has been good and general and the prospects of the kharif are good. Prospects are fair in Berar and good in Central India. Rain is needed in Gwalior, but prospects are good in Malwa. Little rain has fallen in Rajputana, and some anxiety is felt. Prospects are generally good in Bengal and Assam; rain is needed for the rice in Puri. A good fall is reported from the east of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh, but to the west crops are suffering especially in Meerut. A fair fall in Agra, Lucknow, Fyzabad, and Kumaun. No rain in the Punjaub, it is much wanted everywhere.

Daily Rain reports.

AUGUST 10—No rain in Guzerat; a good fall in Belgaum and Dharwar. Showers have fallen in Satara, Kaladgi, Sholapur, and Khandesh. Light showers in Hydrabad. There has been a slight fall of rain in Benares but none elsewhere. In the North-West, and in Agra very little *kharif* is sown. No rain in Rajputana, and prices are steadily rising. Rain has been general in the Central Provinces. In the Madras Presidency rain has fallen at Arconum and at Coischi in Coimbatore. Light, insufficient showers in Mysore. Cloudy and cool in Central India, but no rain.

AUGUST 11.—There has been a good fall of rain in Kurnool. Slight in Madras, N. Arcot, Vellore, Godavery and Coimbatore. Rain fell slightly in the N. W. P., in Kumaon and Jhansi, none elsewhere; much wanted in Jhansi; the heat in Lucknow is very great. In the Central Provinces there is now a break in the slight showers; in other districts prospects are favourable. No rain in Rajputana, and prospects are unfavourable. No change at Hyderabad. No rain in Guzerat, Khandesh, or Nasik. Showers have fallen in most of the Deccan collectorates, Belgaum, and Kaladgi. A good fall throughout Dharwar, and also in Coorg; to the eastward of Mysore light and partial showers, with injurious high winds. No rain in Central India.

THE MAHOMEDANS OF BOMBAY AND THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the leader which appeared in your yesterday's issue, commenting on the interest taken by the Mahomedans of Bombay in the unfortunate war now raging in Turkey, I beg to make a few remarks, and hope you will find space for them in your journal. The Injuman Islam did intend to present an address to the Turkish Envoy, but the address was not presented out of deference to a wish on the part of Government, communicated to the President of the Injuman Islam of Bombay, Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee, through Sir Frank Souter, and this although the reason given by Government for not wishing the address to be presented was not satisfactory to the Committee of the Injuman Islam. As for the interest taken by me and my friend Mr. Cummoo Sulliman in this matter, I beg to say that we do take an interest in the matter in common with our co-religionists, and that the Mahomedans of India feel now and have always felt more or less interest in the affairs of Turkey, but greater interest than before is felt now owing to the greater facilities of communication with Europe. I think it is the duty of every true Mahomedan to take a deep interest in the welfare of the Ottoman Empire for several reasons. In the first place, the Sultan is the religious head of all Mussulmans as he undoubtedly supplies the place of the Caliph of our Prophet; in the second place the Ottoman Empire is the only Mahomedan power in the world worthy the name, and its downfall would be a severe blow to the Mahomedan world; and in the third place, the Turks are defending their country against the unjustifiable invasion of their arch enemy, and they have shown themselves worthy of sympathy and aid by gallantly repulsing the attacks of superior numbers of their enemy; the deadly conflict into which they were forced with such a great Power as Russia, and the anxiety shown by them in introducing liberal and sweeping reforms into the administration of their country. Your remarks that the masses of India do not take any lively interest in the affairs of Turkey, and that they showed indifference on the arrival of the Envoy, are not borne out by facts. Ever since the breaking out of the war, prayers have been offered by the Mahomedans throughout India for the success of the Turkish arms, and the ready way in which they opened their purses for the relief of the wounded Turkish soldiers, their widows, and orphans, and the enthusiasm with which the Turkish Envoy was received at the Jackeria Musjid yesterday—are facts which go to disprove your assertions completely. So long as my co-religionists keep within the pale of the law in expressing their sympathy for their religious brethren in Turkey, and so long as our Gracious Sovereign the Empress of India has not issued a declaration of war against Turkey (which I for my part devoutly hope will never be the case) sympathy on the part of Mahomedans of India with Turkey is, in my opinion, a very laudable feeling. Your remarks about my friend Mr. Cummoo Sulliman are very unreasonable, and I am sure you will admit that the fact of a man dealing in furniture is no reason why he should be devoid of all feelings of compassion and religion. Mr. Cummoo is a popular and influential member of our community, and he has always taken a deep interest in all objects of charity coming under his notice.—Yours, &c. MAHOMED ALI ROGAY.

Bombay, August 11.

REMITTENT FEVER MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question of the rate of mortality in remittent fever as raised by me could only refer to Bombay, and there only to natives. I gave that mortality as 37 per cent., on the authority of Morehead. His statistics embrace 784 cases, of which 291 died. In the official year 1873-74 the mortality in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital was again 37 per cent., and it may have varied considerably between the years 1853 and 1873. I have no access to the returns.

In the jail population of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1875, the rate of mortality from remittent fever was 34 per cent.

In the jail population of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1871, the rate of mortality from remittent fever was 21 per cent.

I am well aware of the importance of the death-rate in remittent fever amongst the natives of Bombay, to the enquiry as to the cause of the prevailing fever, but that subject I will leave to abler men. My object in referring to the matter at all was to show that the mortality of remittent fever in Bombay was greater than that of relapsing fever in Europe. And this I have shown. I have given the mortality of remittent fever in the Bengal and Bombay jails because the data were at hand and because they show a high mortality.

I am prepared, Sir, to take any useful part that I can in an inquiry which must have good public results, and I am further prepared to have my errors manifested in any way that my critics may choose. But when mythical writers assail my reputation for no better purpose than that of expending their malice, I have the right to treat such writers as they deserve to be treated. If, on the other hand, my assailants will have the English courage to lend me their names, as they are bound to do in a matter where my reputation is concerned, nothing will afford me greater pleasure than to defend myself; and if I can be allowed to do so in the way in which investigations into questions of truth are usually conducted by men of sense so much the better.—Yours, &c. THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, 11th August.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 10th August 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·771
Temperature of the Air..............................	83·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer............................	78·9
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	·834
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)...	77·0
General Direction of wind	W, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	421
Fall of Rain	0·33
Total fall during month	1·33
" " " year	47·95
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of 11th August	0·12

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A DENIAL BY LORD DERBY.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

In answer to a question put in the Lords, Lord Derby said, the report which had appeared in the Austrian press that the policy of the English Government in the Eastern Question would be to await the course of events and then participate in the partition of Turkey, was wholly without foundation.

RUMOURED BATTLE AT PLEVNA.

A report which has been current in official circles at Constantinople, to the effect that another battle was fought at Plevna on the 9th inst. in which the Russians were again defeated, is entirely without confirmation.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS AT ISCHEL.

The result of the interview between the Emperor of Germany and Emperor of Austria at Ischel has testified to the perfect accord existing between the two sovereigns.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, AUGUST 10, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	32,000	bales.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	4,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	16,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats ..	6,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	918 000	do.
Do. do. Surats	63,000	do.
Do. do. of Cotton in London..	36,000	do.

LONDON, AUG. 10, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 1-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings..................	6
8½ lbs. do.	7
40s Mule Twist	0-10½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106½
Bar Silver........................	54½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83½
4½ per cent. do.	83½
5½ per cent. do.	88½
Total Coin in the Bank of France ..	£87,600,000
" Note in Circulation	£95,400,000

Departure—Lumley Castle.

LINE REPORTS.—AUG. 12.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, AUG. 12, 10-55 A.M.

Mail Steamer Pekin, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 12.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., ther. max. 82, W. B. 78, min. 73, bar. 29.84. Fall of rain 1 inch 78 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine with alternate squalls, wind W. 4 to 7, ther. 83, bar. 29.97. Fall of rain 2 inch 24 cents.

MANGALORE, 5-10 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. E., N. W., W. Fall of rain 1 inch 31 cents.

VENGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W. light, ther. 81. Fall of rain 1 inch 68 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	....	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee
Do. 3 "	"	...1s. 9d.	"
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 9¼d.	"
Credits, 3 "	"	...1s. 9¼d.	"
Do. 6 "	"	...1s. 9 5-16d.	"
Documents, 3 "	"	...1s. 9 3-16d.	"

H. E. SIR CHARLES STAVELEY, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, arrived in Bombay from Poona by the mail train on Saturday morning.

THE Baroda Government have telegraphed to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham that the liberal sum of Rs. 10,000 will be remitted to the Madras Famine Relief Fund from its treasury.

So far as is yet known, the incentive of the murderer of the late Mr. Moore, Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak, was discontent at a decision recently given by the latter in a land case connected with the miscreant's village.

HIS EXCELLENCY AHMET KHOULOUSSI EFFENDI, the Turkish Envoy to Cabul, who arrived by the mail steamer on Thursday morning last, left Bombay by a special train for Jubbulpore on Friday night, accompanied by the Turkish Consul General in Bombay, and Colonel Disbrowe, who acts as interpreter and guide to the Envoy. The Consul accompanies the Envoy to Cabul, while Colonel Disbrowe will escort them as far as Peshawur, where the party will await a reply from the Ameer to a communication sent him for an escort to take them to Cabul.

MAJOR DYER, the well-known and popular paymaster of the 11th P. A.'s O. Hussars, has been obliged to take sick leave to Europe. He is suffering, we regret to hear, from a most painful and dangerous disease; and it is considered more than doubtful that he will survive the voyage to England, and even then the operation which it will be necessary for him to undergo.

WE learn that when Major Sandeman was about to leave the Khan of Khelat on his return to Quetta the other day, His Highness spontaneously gave him a copy of an order which had been addressed to the Naib of Quetta. In this order the Khan, after expressing the very great pleasure he had felt in meeting Major Sandeman, and stating that he regarded him as one of his most sincere friends and well-wishers, directed the Naib to be entirely guided by Major Sandeman's wishes and advice in every particular.

A RUMOUR reaches us from Meerut, says the Lahore paper, of a tragedy said to have taken place on the 4th inst. It appears that soon after the Native Infantry regiment quartered at that station had assembled on parade, and while the various native officers were proving their companies, a sepoy slipped out of the ranks, and levelling his rifle at the nearest native officer, shot him dead. He then proceeded to fire at some of the rest of the corps. Finally, after firing ten rounds, he surrendered to one of the European officers of the regiment, who with a party of men then came up.

THE same paper says, that the thoughtless conduct of certain young officers belonging to a distinguished cavalry regiment is likely to get them into some trouble. These officers, about the time of the Saraogi procession at Umballa, it is stated, insisted upon intruding upon a portion of the camp of the Saraois, to which the public were not admitted, and assaulted the policemen on duty when they endeavoured to prevent their carrying out their purpose. The result was a *fracas*, between the police and them, which is now being made the subject of investigation by the Local Government.

THE services of Mr. S. C. Bayley, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial and Political Departments, having been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. H. A. Cockerell, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, will officiate as Secretary to the Bengal Government during his absence.

CURIOSITY is excited by the fact that Mr. Thornton will not return to the Punjab Secretariat, and people are busy conjecturing as to how he is to be provided for. It is generally believed that he will officiate as Governor General's Agent in one of the minor administrations, the present incumbent of which is about to go on leave.

IT is reported that Baboo Ambica Churn Bosu has been appointed Controller-General, Bengal, on a salary of Rs. 1,300 per month.

THE *Statesman*:—We are most glad that Lord Lytton is at once going to Madras, and we are sure that we express the universal feeling when we say to him and to Sir John Strachey, "*Take* from us, in any way you like, the means of meeting the calamity." Lord Lytton and the Finance Minister have, they may be sure, the deepest sympathy from every one, and all we can do is to tell them to have no anxiety about the expenditure, but to *take* the money from us, in any form they deem best. No one will criticise their finance now, let what mistake as may be made. The emergency they have to deal with is of an order that baffles all outside advice. Let them do the best they can, in the full assurance that public sympathy will be with them throughout.

FROM Perak, news has been received that Rajah Mansur, the son of Rajah Mudah Yusuf, lately ran amok at Sayoong, killing six, and severely wounding two persons.

MCGILL, a driver on the Rangoon Railway, who has been tried in the Assistant Magistrate's Court on a charge of causing the death of his Madrasee servant, has been committed to the Sessions on the minor charge of voluntarily causing hurt. The Magistrate stated that there was no evidence on which the accused could be charged with murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, or even for having caused grievous bodily hurt, and that, therefore, he could only be charged with voluntarily causing hurt. He also acquitted accused of knowing, when he struck the boy, that he was suffering from a diseased spleen or from any internal disorder. In committing McGill to the Sessions, the Magistrate said that the course, taking everything into consideration, was preferable to disposing of the case in the lower Court, and that, therefore, he committed the accused to the Sessions for voluntarily causing hurt.

THE draft of a Master and Servant's Bill, with clauses providing for registration, is published in the official *Gazette*.

A EUROPEAN station-master on the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for bribery. He has been sent to the Agra Jail.

THE Allahabad paper's views of the Srinaggar scandal, says the Lahore paper, is not one likely to find favour amongst right thinking people. According to our contemporary's own showing, the behaviour of the officers who were the prime actors in the scene was most unbecoming in individuals occupying the positions they do in society; and when to that offence is added the more serious one of contempt of superior authority, it is hard to see how any other course could be followed by the Resident than that which he adopted, or by Colonel Blyth, whose authority apparently was disregarded, than to report the matter to the head of the Army.

Ceylon Observer:—The Lieutenant-Governor gave permission to Lieutenants Denton and Warden, of the 57th Regiment, to shoot some rogue elephants, about whose depredations there had been great complaints, near Trincomalee and Mannar. The gallant young officers left on the sporting excursion, the spice of danger giving zest to their anticipation. It was while pursuing the rogues in the eastern jungles that an accident took place; it occurred some 80 odd miles from Trincomalee, where Mr. Warden was taken up by a rogue in his trunk, dashed under a tree, and then the brute crushed the tree down over him and knelt on it, luckily just missing Mr. Warden's side. Everybody who knew of the accident has been very anxious since it occurred, but a welcome telegram has been received in Kandy saying that Mr. Warden was safe back in Trincomalee nearly well again.

IN Queensland the great political and social question by which all others are superseded continues to be the Chinese invasion of the north. On the Palmer gold field there are 17,000 Chinese to 1,400 Europeans. And still the pig-tailed invaders come, and are happy!

JAMES MACE, the pugilistic champion of the world, has proved very attractive with his exhibitions at Wilson's Great Circus, Melbourne, and they were patronised by large numbers of *ladies*. Mace intends to settle there as a bookmaker. A real prize fight was got up between John Thompson and J. M. Christie, and took place a few miles from Melbourne. Thompson is a bookmaker, and was all through the American civil war, in the 10th Massachusett's regiment. Christie is an ex-detective, termed the champion amateur boxer, runner, and rower. Thompson beat him easily, in 10 rounds. The affair was the public talk of the day—after it happened. The men are not blackguards, but both move in respectable society of their kind. This fight was attended by the *élite* of the sporting world, and the combatants had a personal quarrel to settle, as well as a stake.

THE Boston Journal says that a new grove of giant trees has recently been discovered in California, about 100 miles south of the famous grove of Yosemite, 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. Instead of being a small cluster of thirty or forty trees, like the Yosemite grove, it contains over 10,000 trees, and covers a section of country six miles square. Excavations at the roots of these trees have revealed their buried ancestors, some of them thirty feet in diameter, and estimated to be 8,000 years old.

JUDAH PETER BENJAMIN, formerly of New Orleans, and Secretary of State of the Southern Confederacy, has had a most marvellous career. He is a Jew by birth, a native of St. Domingo, and a graduate of Yale; but he is a leading lawyer now in London, and, at the age of sixty-five, has a professional income of £20,000.

THE Melbourne correspondent of the *Englishman* writes:—"We hear with astonishment that the United States have annexed Samoa. A number of chiefs from those islands went to Fiji, and offered the allegiance of the Samoan people to England. Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of Fiji, said he would forward their memorial to the English Government, and that was all he could do. The chiefs returned home, and, after fresh consultation, it was decided to offer their country to the United States. Accordingly, they waited on the United States Consul, who at once closed with them, and the American flag was hoisted over Government House. This is a serious matter, but we hardly know how to take it. Some people think that the United States Consul has simply done a foolish action, on his own responsibility, and that it will be disowned by his Government, because that Government formerly refused to take Samoa, as also did the British Government a number of years ago. The Germans will claim to have a say. Their interests are the most powerful in Samoa. It has been suggested that the United States Government, if it has really annexed the islands, will sell them to Germany, and thus bamboozle England. Englishmen must bear in mind that Samoa is the richest quarter of the Pacific, and of great importance every way. England would have taken it at once, under the policy of the Beaconsfield administration, but for Germany and America. Germany means to have Samoa; that has been my conviction for some time."

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

WE learn that the undermentioned gentlemen will accompany H. E. the Viceroy during his visit to the Madras and Bombay famine districts: Colonel Burne, C. S. I., Colonel Colley, the Hon. Capt. G. Villiers and Lord William Beresford, Sir A. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I., Mr. T. H. Thornton, Mr. Bernard, C.S. I., and Mr. S. Bayley, C. S. I. Sir Edward Bayley will be President in Council during the Viceroy's absence. Mr. Bernard, Mr. Stuart Bayley, and Mr. Molesworth have been selected to accompany the Viceroy and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot because of their special experience of the important questions to be discussed with the Governors of Bombay and Madras, with both of whom the relations of the Viceroy are said to be most cordial—His Excellency's object in going to the famine districts being to encourage and strengthen the hands of those who are struggling with a terrible calamity.

BOMBAY.

DR. H. MILLER, of H. M.'s 8th N. I., is appointed Superintendent of Mahableshwur.

FAIR.—The annual *Nag-punchmee* fair will be held this afternoon at new Nagpada.

IT is stated that Mr. Ravenscroft, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, is about to take three months' leave, Mr. Gonne officiating during his absence and Mr. Percival acting for Mr. Gonne.

THEFT.—On Saturday last a Mahomedan labourer was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to four months' hard labour in the House of Correction, on being convicted of stealing a quantity of brass screws and one pad-lock, the property of the B. I. S. N. Company, from their premises at Mazagon.

UPWARDS of 2,000 distressed people from the famine districts are fed daily at the Carnac Bunder, the cost of which is defrayed out of a subscription collected by some native freight brokers. Most of the European firms have subscribed Rs. 100 each, and the distribution of the charity is entrusted to a committee composed of brokers, who attend personally and see that the food is distributed to really deserving people.

FOUND DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday last at Byculla on view of the body of a Hindoo woman, name unknown. The body of the deceased was found floating on the surface of the water in Sanklee Tank, Byculla. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which from its appearance was that of a woman about 60 years of age. The following verdict was returned, "that the death of the deceased was caused by her having been accidentally drowned in the Sanklee Tank."

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.—In the Small Causes Court, in the suit of Marwaree Rugoonath Anunda and others against Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, formerly one of the partners in the firm of Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co., Mr. Rustomjee, pleader, appeared for the defendant. The action was brought by the plaintiffs, who are Marwaree money-lenders, for Rs. 450, being money advanced on a promissory note, inclusive of interest and costs. Mr. Rustomjee, for the defence, admitted the note, but begged of the Court to allow him (Dhunjeebhoy Patel) to liquidate the amount by monthly instalments of Rs. 15. The judge recorded a verdict for the plaintiffs, and considering the circumstances of the defendant, ordered the amount to be paid as prayed for.

THE ESTATE OF "OLD PALLONJEE" OF THE ADELPHI.—At the High Court on Saturday last, before Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, on behalf of Dhunbaee, the eldest daughter of the late Pallonjee Pestonjee by a former wife, applied for an injunction to restrain Cowasjee Pallonjee, and Jaeejee, the son and widow of the deceased, from intermeddling with or administering the estate of the deceased in any manner, and also for the appointment of a receiver. A suit had been filed by Dhunbaee against Cowasjee Pallonjee, Jaeejee, and the infant children of the deceased. His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* for an injunction, which will be heard at the same time as the rule granted by his Lordship on Friday last at the instance of Cowasjee Pallonjee.

TO MARINERS.—The Port Officer of Carwar has telegraphed that the outer mark buoys at that port are out of position.

THE ship Sarah Scott, from Bombay to Dunkirk, has put into the Mauritius with sails blown away, having experienced bad weather.

CAPTAIN J. ATKINSON, formerly in command of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Ethiopia, is to be appointed Superintendent of Marine, Bengal, in the place of Captain Dando, whose death was recently announced.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A Madrassee servant was on Saturday sentenced to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. Nana Morojee for stealing a currency note for Rs. 10, and other articles of the collective value of Rs. 30, the property of Mrs. Anna Malley.

A MR. SCOTT, a passenger from Penang in the P. & O. steamer Cathay, which arrived at Galle on the 28th ult., committed suicide by jumping overboard the previous morning at about 4 o'clock. Although the steamer was stopped, and boats lowered, no trace of the body could be found.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, under date Rajkote, Aug. 7, says,—"No rain here yet, though it keeps cloudy most part of the day; at the same time the heat is very great. Mr. Peile, the Political Agent, proposes, should no rain fall by Saturday, to proclaim a famine and then to set about forming a Relief Camp. The price on dry grains, and, in fact, on every article of consumption, is something enormous and is daily rising. Common bajree is sold at 9 seers the rupee. Water also is scarce, as all the wells are dry, with the exception of one or two; the station depends chiefly for the water supply on one well at Jugganath, about 1½ mile from here. Should that supply fail, we would be in a pretty plight indeed."

THE *South Australian Advertiser* of the 14th June contains details of the wreck of the brig Emily Smith, Captain Davidson, well-known in the trade between India and Western Australia. It appears that on the morning of Tuesday the 15th May, the ill-fated vessel, bound from King George's Sound to Port Adelaide with passengers and a cargo of sheepskins, wool, and timber, went ashore in West Bay, Kangaroo Island, and broke up in a few minutes. It was intensely dark at the time, and the sea was very rough. There were 21 passengers on board, 14 men and 7 women, and all were drowned with Captain Davidson, his wife and 3 children, and all the crew, 18 Chinese and Malays, except 4 Chinese and one Malay woman, the wife of the serang.

THE English rule in India because they know how. Whether that is due to superior truthfulness or justice on their part, or love of seeing the world, which makes them accept residence abroad more cheerfully than would be the case with other European races, is a problem about which no one should dogmatise. Whether their in or out-of-door qualities have most to do with the matter,—cricket or the catechism, *physique* or *morale*, Bass' Beer or the Bible,—are questions on which people may sharpen their wits to the end of all things. But the answers, though they may be various, all lead in one direction, and are summed up in the same general terms. The English race has a gift for managing dependencies, and its narrow-minded whims and crochets in respect to matrimonial alliances never have prevented and never will prevent that gift from being productive of results.—*Pioneer*.

THE LOSS OF THE S. S. CASHMERE.—The *Indian Daily News* says, "We were in error, it seems, in stating that Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. are dissatisfied with the result of the Aden enquiry into the loss of the Cashmere, and that consequently the Directors of the British India Steam Navigation Company had ordered Captain Crowder home, with a view to further overhauling. The agents out here do not know whether the Directors of the Company have ordered Captain Crowder home; but they feel no doubt that if they have, it is because they wish to impress upon the Government the necessity of a light on or in the neighbourhood of Guardafui, and to that end the information the Captain of the Cashmere could give would be most valuable. It is certainly high time that some competent person or department took up this question of lighting the North-East Cape of Africa, or the Island of Socotra, with a view to the prevention of such terrible calamities as have lately occurred on this part of the coast. Taylor's chart, published in 1853, of the currents during the S. W. monsoon, only gives the formerly adopted track between Bombay and Aden. That track is now generally set aside in favour of a more northerly one. The great objection to a light-house on Cape Guardafui is that the atmosphere is constantly hazy during the S. W. monsoon, and the land not visible until very close, rendering it necessary to pay great attention to the lead. The Mijjertheyn Somalis, who are generally friendly and obliging to strangers, do not, as is supposed, solely inhabit this part of the coast, but the wandering Bedouin Arabs, who are noted for their treachery and cruelty, might be occasionally anxious to put out any light exhibited at the cape. Certainly, if a light-house could also be erected on the west extreme of Abd-al-Kuri, the western island of the Socotra group, it would enable mariners, who select the direct route through these islands and the main, to steer clear of the dangerous African coast; but we fear we are proposing a scheme involving such an immense outlay, that we can hardly dream of its realization."

ARRIVAL OF A DUTCH GUN-BOAT.

ON Saturday the Dutch gun-boat Batavia put into this harbour from Bushire, and is bound for Batavia. She has come here for coals, provisions, &c., and will proceed to her destination immediately she completes her requisition. She is schooner rigged, and carries three Armstrong guns, two five inch bore, and one seven inch, the latter a breech loader.

CRICKET.

ON Saturday last, the 66th Regt. were engaged in another cricket match, they playing on this occasion against the Bombay Gymkhana. The Military went to the wickets first, and despite their good reputation as a strong team they were all out for the total of 68—Capt. Harris with 16, and McDermott, who is almost always to the fore, 21, being the chief scorers. The excellent bowling of Lieut. C. Young was the main cause of their speedy downfall, he bowling in rare form. The Gymkhana commenced their innings after tiffin, the first wicket, Tennent's, falling with the score at 11. On N. R. Oliver taking his place, a long stand was made; Oliver was eventually caught for a steady 29. He gave one extremely easy chance early in his innings, which, however, was not taken. The next three wickets fell rather rapidly, but C. S. Lyon coming in another stand was made. The latter gentleman was eventually well bowled by one of McDermotts' "curlers" for a nicely played 17. Time was called soon after, and Wyer carried out his bat for a remarkably fine steady innings of 80, having given only one chance, and that a very hot one at mid on. The total was 150 for six wickets.

66TH REGIMENT *VS.* THE PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.

This match which was left unfinished on Friday last will be continued to-day on the Gymkhana ground. Play will commence at 2-30 p.m. sharp. For the present the score stands thus; Military, first innings 38 runs, second innings 112 runs with the fall of 8 wickets; Parsee Cricket Club, first innings 92 runs. It is expected that to-day's game will be of great interest.

CRICKET AT POONA.

A cricket match was played at Poona between the first eleven and the next eighteen, on the 9th instant. The band of the 5th Light Infantry was in attendance and tents were pitched for the ladies:—

1ST INNINGS OF THE EIGHTEEN.			2ND INNINGS.	
Major Bedford	b Trueman	11	leg before wt b Street	4
A L Brown	b Trueman	1	not out	13
A C Webb	b Street	6	b Johnson	1
A W Plant	run out	17	b Johnson	2
E T Stanley	st Davies, b Johnson	5	b Street	0
E Vaughan Hughes	b Johnson	0	b Johnson	0
C E Lang	ct Thackwell, b Johnson	11	b Johnson	2
A F Maitland	b Johnson	0	ct Hamilton, b Johnson	11
W P Noon	ct Thackwell, b Street	10	not out	0
Rev A G Cane	ct Hamilton, b Street	7	b Johnson	0
C Chichester	b Street	0	ct & b Trueman	20
Capt Clayton	b Johnson	0	Did not go in.	
Capt Bulkley	b Street	13		
E Hughes, Esq	b Street	10		
Capt Brodwick	b Trueman	0		
Capt Robson	not out	7		
D Cruickshank Esq	b Street	12		
Byes 3, leg-byes 1, wide balls 1,		5		
Total		115		

1ST INNINGS OF THE ELEVEN.		
L Thackwell	ct Hughes b Stanley	4
Capt Caldecott	b Stanley	7
E O Hamilton	ct Clayton b Chichester	41
Major Trueman	not out	24
T A Davies	b Chichester	26
T E Geoghehan	leg before wicket, b Maitland	6
Major Pottinger	b Maitland	0
E Johnson	ct Cruickshank, b Chichester	1
Colonel Fellows	run out	1
Capt Street	run out	0
Colonel Edwardes	b Chichester	12
Leg-byes 1, wides 1, no ball 1		3
Total		126

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

CHAMPION ATHLETIC MEETING.

Monday, Sept. 24th—Throwing the hammer; half mile flat race; wide jump; 100 yards flat race.

Tuesday, 25th—3 miles walking race; throwing the cricket ball; quarter mile flat race.

Wednesday, 26th—Hurdle race; putting the shot; high jump; 1 mile flat race.

All events are open to officers of the Army and Navy, members of the Civil Service, and of the Apollo, Bombay, Bengal United Service, Madras Western India, Sind and Allahabad Clubs.

Entries Rs. 5 for the jumps, throwing the cricket ball, hammer and shot. 1 G. M. for all other events. Entries to close on the 31st August. After that date and up to the 10th Sept. the entrance fees will be doubled.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned,

N. R. OLIVER, } Hon. Secs.
C. YOUNG, }

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	COLABA. In.	cts.	FORT. In.	cts.	BYCULLA In.	cts.
Saturday, Aug. 11, up to 6 a.m.......	0	32	0	8	0	30
Sunday, Aug. 12, "	0	27	0	9	0	9
Previously registered.......	47	63	37	42½	43	60
Total up to date.....	48	22	37	59½	43	99
Fall up to 12th Aug. 1876	37	23	36	93	41	62

THE STOCKS OF RICE IN CALCUTTA.

THE following telegram from the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C. S. I., dated 2nd August, has been received by the Madras Government:—"Bengal Government telegraphs as follows: Lieutenant Governor has appointed a native officer for sole purpose of obtaining daily information of Calcutta rice trade. Lieutenant Governor during his tour in eastern districts found all stocks somewhat depleted, but prospects very favourable and *aous* crop already coming in. Prices falling everywhere. Export to Calcutta still active. Supply in Chittagong very short, and rice from eastern Bengal except Shahabad ample. Lieutenant Governor proposes discontinuing daily reports, but will telegraph every week state of food grain, supply in market here and in the interior, and whether large quantities continue to be exported to Calcutta."

PROPOSED MEMORIAL OF SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

LARGE PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC meeting convened by the Sheriff was held on Saturday afternoon in the Town Hall, for the purpose of taking steps to organise a memorial of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Richard Temple, travelled down from Poona on Saturday morning in order to preside, and was accompanied by the Honourable Mr. Gibbs and also by Captain Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary, Mr. Buckland, Private Secretary, Captain Anderson, Aide-de camp, and Dr. Waters. There was a very large audience, the large hall being closely packed, chiefly with Parsees, though there was a good sprinkling of Mahomedans and Hindoos and a few Europeans present. Amongst those in the hall were:—The Hon'ble James Gibbs, the Hon'ble Mr. Marriott, Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Mr. C. E. Buckland, Capt. Rivett Carnac, Mr. R. Baumbach, Dr. Waters, Mr. J. H. Grant (Municipal Commissioner), Dr. Blanc, Mr. W. M. Wood, the Revd. C. Gilder, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. Edward Sassoon, Dr. Blaney Messrs. Frank Chalk, J. Solomon, R. H. Vincent, J. Jefferson, P. Ryan, Sir Manguldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S I., Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, the Hon'ble Becherdas Ambaidas, C. S. I., Mr. Kessowjee Naik, the Hon'ble Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik, C.S.I., Messrs. Maneckjee Cursetjee, Vurjeewundass Madhowdass, Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Settna, Tapidass Vurjdass, Hajee Currim Mahomed Sulliman, Byramjee Jejeebhoy, C.S.I., Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Narotumdass Madhowdass, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Homejee C. Dady, Shantaram Narayen, Luckmidass Khimjee, Nowrojee M. Wadia, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Ragunath Narayen Khote, Jehangeer Dosabhoy Framjee, P. M. Mehta, Sorabjee N. Wadia, Ardesheer M. Sett, Morarjee Goculdass, Dustoor Peshotunjee Byramjee, Messrs. K. C. Bedarkar, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Kaikhasroo Nowrojee Kabrajee, Dr. R. C. Badhurjee, Messrs. Eduljee Rustomjee, Jehangeer Merwanjee, Ardesheer Framjee Moos, Nusserwanjee R. Tata, Muncherjee H. Cama, J. F. Hutchinson, H. W. Barrow, Dady Maneckjee Limjee, Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Dhunjeebhoy M. Jejeebhoy, Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee.

The Sheriff, Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee, opened the proceedings. He said—Your Excellency and gentlemen,—Before reading the requisition I beg to say a few words. Connected as I have been for so many years, in fact since my boyhood, with the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy family, it is a melancholy satisfaction to me to be the medium of calling together so large a meeting as this of citizens of Bombay to do honour to the memory of the late lamented Baronet whose loss we all so much deplore, and none more so than myself, for in him I have lost not a mere old acquaintance but a dear friend and one with whom I was brought up in days gone by when *his* revered father was earning for himself a name and a reputation which has become world-wide and which his successor for whom we now mourn so worthily sustained. With these few introductory remarks I will now proceed to read the requisition which was addressed to me by a large number of the inhabitants of this city. Having read the requisition Mr. Cursetjee continued,—I now declare this meeting open and beg you will elect your Chairman.

On the motion of Mr. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner, seconded by Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee, H. E. the Governor was requested to take the chair.

H. E. the GOVERNOR said—Gentlemen, I presume that when I accept the office of your chairman, which office I have just undertaken, it is expected that I should offer a few remarks by way of commencing the proceedings of the meeting. Now, gentlemen, I have had particular pleasure in coming down from the Deccan to attend this meeting because the name of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy happens to have been familiar to me from my very childhood. (Applause.) It may be within your knowledge, gentlemen, that one of my distinguished predecessors, Sir James Rivett-Carnac, was my uncle. He was extremely well acquainted with the first Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and when I was a boy, I recollect that my uncle used to show me letters written in the handwriting of Sir Jamsetjee—and very good handwriting it was, and very well expressed the letters were—and he used to explain to my youthful imagination what a high standard of ability, virtue, and integrity could be attained by a native gentleman of India. (Applause.) I remember that that made a great impression upon my young mind, though I little thought then that the whirligig of time would bring about the circumstances which we see to-day, when I am presiding at a meeting to do honour to the son of that very Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. You will understand then, gentlemen, that I take what may be called an hereditary interest in the welfare and the honour of the Jamsetjee family. (Applause.) Now, I will not attempt to forestall the learned and eloquent speech which will doubtless be made by my honourable friend and colleague, Mr. Gibbs, in respect of the many good deeds of the second Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, but I will mention as a particular fact that a list which I have obtained of the subscriptions and donations which the late baronet paid during his lifetime shows a total of Rs. 2,77,000, or say in round numbers twenty seven thousand pounds sterling. (Hear, hear.) That I think is a very large sum for any gentleman to have given for public charities. Foremost in the list stands the Deccan College, a college which had been constructed at great expense and with great architectural effect in the good city of Poona, and which fills what is generally a great want in our educational system by supplying dwelling places, studies, dormitories, playgrounds, recreation rooms, &c., for the students. You are well aware, gentlemen, that one of the great difficulties which native parents feel in sending their sons to a distance to our colleges is this, that it is so difficult to find places where the young men can reside. The objection is that they must often reside by themselves, without the supervision of parents and relations, in the midst of the temptations of a great city. This would have been a considerable drawback to the success of the college at Poona, and it is most creditable to the foresight and discrimination as well as to the liberality of the late baronet that, at the expense of a lac of rupees, he founded an institution at Poona which meets the want and obviates the difficulty. But besides this cardinal gift which the late baronet gave for the benefit of his countrymen—not only his Parsee countrymen recollect, gentlemen, but more especially for his Hindoo fellow subjects of the Deccan—besides that I say, there is a long list of public charities the perusal of which would be fatiguing, but which comprises subscriptions to relief funds, dhurrumsallas, libraries, poor houses, hospitals, and other charitable institutions, and a variety of special grants for the relief of every form of human suffering. It will be explained, gentlemen, by subsequent speakers how popular he was in society, what a valuable member he was of our social body politic, how he assisted in legislation, how he was foremost in every good work of education; and how, though not gifted with the great wealth which was the fortune of his father, nevertheless, according to his means, he gave all that it was possible for him to give; how he well sustained the character of a native gentleman of rank, wealth, and education bequeathed to him by his father; and how he transmitted that honourable heritage intact to his son, who will now, we hope, worthily fill his place. (Applause.) We trust that he will not only succeed to the title of his father and his grandfather, but that he will also maintain and transmit to his posterity the memory of their virtues and their accomplishments. (Applause.) Well, gentlemen, as I see around me a large meeting consisting principally of our Parsee fellow-citizens, and as the object of the meeting is specially to perpetuate the memory of the foremost of the Parsees, I will venture to offer a few remarks mainly for the consideration of the rising generation of Parsees. Then, gentlemen Parsees, I would ask you to remember first of all that you have some of the very bluest blood in all Asia in your veins. By blue blood, recollect, in the English language, we mean unmixed blood from high parentage which has been transmitted from generation to generation. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, you are the very descendants of the ancient Persians, you are the very men to whom the modern poet addressed these words:—

> "Ye proud sons, ye high-born souls
> In whom the blood of Zal and Rustom rolls."

Gentlemen, many of you bear both classical and honourable names. Remember, you who bear such names as Jamished, Furidoon, Kaus, Sorab, and Rustom, what classical associations these names represent. Remember that in regulating your own daily conduct. You are perhaps aware how, amongst the English people, such names as Alfred and Arthur are venerated as having belonged to the founders of the English nation, and how every Englishman who bears those venerated names is proud to think of the associations they represent. So you who bear those other familiar names which I have mentioned remember for how many centuries those names have represented everything that is brave and virtuous. Then recollect how your nation, the very nation from which you are almost the sole representative descendants, has given splendid names to history. You remember, the other day, when the Shah of Persia visited England, what a mysterious interest attached to him, because people perhaps erroneously thought that he was the real successor of Darius and Xerxes. Now, perhaps, such names as Darius and Xerxes are not altogether the names of which you are most proud, for those who bore them certainly did not represent the valour and the enterprise of which the ancient Asiatic nations were capable. They fell ingloriously before the Greeks and before other Europeans; but setting them aside, can you doubt that the names of such sovereigns as Hoshung, as Furidoon, as Jamished, and as Cyrus, although they are surrounded by the mist of history and of fable, were great sovereigns who founded kingdoms of immense extent, covered the land with canals and water-courses, and established great political institutions for the benefit of their people. Then, to come to later times, times of which we have absolutely authentic records, and to take the names of those who were real Persian sovereigns, such as Ardasir, as Shapoor, and Nowsherwan. These men may be truly represented as being among the foremost benefactors of the human race, and every well-born Parsee may truly think that he belongs to the race and to the nationality of these most honourable historic names. (Hear, hear.) Another point I would press upon you is this. When you read such books as the Shahnama, which is really the principal record we have of the ancient Persian kings, you see that their heroes are always described as having gone through a series of labours and trials. Seven trials were gone through by Rustom, and seven trials were gone through also by Asfundiar. You read how Rustom encamped in the desert and braved all the wild beasts, and went through the dens of the monsters, and then faced the sorceress, the hardest trial of all; and you read how Asfundiar first killed the great wolf, and then the greater lion, and last the greatest dragon. Now, gentlemen Parsees, no doubt these, although fables, are allegories, and are traditions of some great trials and labours which were undergone by the veritable Asfundiar and by the veritable Rustom, who were undoubtedly heroes of ancient days, and heroes of your very race and lineage. These allegories have come down to you from the traditions of your forefathers for your learning and instruction. Do not suppose that labours, and trials, and troubles were incidental only to bygone ages, and that you are not called upon in these modern times to make such heroic efforts. I say, do not believe that. You may depend upon it, that like as Rustom or Asfundiar each went through his seven trials, so every Parsee, in his degree and station, has also his trials to undergo. I do not speak of great occasions of wars, or of revolution, or of rebellion, or of political convulsion; I do not even speak of times of trouble such as we are this moment undergoing; I would ask you to remember, Parsee citizens of Bombay, that even in the most ordinary times you may each of you have trials and labours to undergo for the benefit of your native city. Remember, gentlemen, that this city of Bombay, to a stranger or to a visitor, appears a city of palaces and of public buildings, but you know, and I know, and every administrator in his respective degree knows, that behind all this external splendour there lurks a great deal of misery, of squalor, and of vice, so that really if the truth were known of our beautiful city, it might sometimes be] thought even to be a whitened sepulchre. Now, gentlemen, you may, like Rustom and Asfundiar, have your several trials in the removal of these evils. I speak now of ordinary trials. Just, for instance, see how much each one of you may do, not merely by distributing charity indiscriminately, but by having well organised charities that shall relieve real want without demoralising the people. Think how you may not only have hospitals for the sick, but also hospitals for those who are afflicted with incurable diseases, of which there is so much, and for the care and tending of which there is so scanty an accommodation. And again, besides providing for and tending those who are sick, curable or incurable, think of how much may be done to prevent the ravages of those dreadful diseases, contagious and otherwise, which are truly the scourges of this city and of the human race. Think how much you can do by supporting the benevolent efforts of the authorities in that direction. Then, again, consider what good you may do by looking into the dens in the crowded parts of the city where human beings are huddled and crowded together in a manner which must be utterly destructive not only of health, but of common decency. What may you do, rich Parsees, by thinking of these things, by establishing model lodging houses, by building cottages in which the poor labourers who flock by tens of thousands to the industries of this great city, may live in comfort, in health, and in decency! Then, besides this, how much may you do by bringing primary schools close to the homes of the poor, the vicious, and the neglected, so that even the children of the commonest people may have a chance of at least acquiring a certain amount of knowledge! And even beyond this, how much remains to be done in establishing reformatories for reclaiming all those who are living vicious and neglected lives—all those children of tender age who are living that life of vice and ignorance which can only lead to crime! These, then, are the seven labours which the modern Parsee Rustoms and Asfundiars have to undergo. (Applause.) Then, gentlemen, you are perhaps aware that all we Europeans learnt in our school days, from the old Greek historical records, that the ancient Persians, the veritable ancestors of the Parsees, used to be taught three things,—to tame wild horses, to shoot with the bow and arrow, and to speak the truth. (Applause.) Well, gentlemen, you are not called upon now-a-days to tame wild horses, nor do you shoot with bows and arrows, but for all that you may well engage in great physical exercises, in gymnastics and the like; and let me tell you there is one thing you do very well, and that is play at cricket. (Here, here.) I am glad to see, from the newspaper of this very day, that a Parsee eleven has played a match on very even terms with an (eleven drawn from one of Her Majesty's European regiments. Therefore, you modern Parsees, who are really and truly the modern Persians, try to preserve the character which the ancient Persians had for physical activity and for moral truthfulness. Then, if I am not fatiguing you by reference to your own ancient history, let me remind you of one beautiful story in the Shahnama, which is really the record of the ancient Parsees. You remember how Zal, the son of Saum, disliked and feared by his parents, was exposed and left to die in the mountain of Alboorz in the north of Persia, and how that wonderful bird the Semurgh tended him when he was unable to take care of himself, and saved him from all the dangers of that inhospitable region, and ultimately gave him back full of strength and vigour to his parents. On parting from him, the bird said to Zal, who was one of your greatest heroes,—"Never cease to remember me; I have watched thee with fondness by day and by night, and supplied all thy wants with a father's delight; Oh! forget not thy nurse, still be faithful to me, and my heart will be ever devoted to thee." Well, now, it appears to me, gentlemen Parsees, that your history, since the Mahomedan conquest of Persia, and since the arrival of the first band of Parsees in India, very much resembles the ancient Persian fable of the infant Zal and the wonderful bird Semurgh. Zal is like the Parsees in India, and the bird Semurgh is like the British Government. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen Parsees, let me remind you that when they were conquered by the hosts of Islam—I say this with great deference to any Mahomedan gentlemen who are present (laughter and applause)—your ancestors fought boldly for your ancient religion, for your pure and ancient faith, a faith, remember, gentlemen, some of the doctrines of which are thoroughly well understood by us Christians, for that religion taught, above all things, that men should rise again after death and give account to God for all the good or evil which they have done in this life. That was the religion for which your ancestors fought with a vigour and a constancy which has been by a modern post—I mean the poet Moore—rendered familiar to all lovers of literature. After that heroic contest, the little band came to the island of Diu, in the Gulf of Cambay, and after they had sojourned therefore for a time they were tempest-tossed on their way to Sunjan, and there they had to make all sorts of concessions to the then Hindoo raj, having to promise that they would never again speak the Persian language, and even to dress themselves out of deference to the Hindoos, and to become worshippers of the cow. Then, after a time, their old enemies the Mahomedans pursued them, and under the man of war bearing the honoured name of Ardeshir, they made a gallant resistance, but were beaten and almost slaughtered and destroyed. The remnant of them had to carry the sacred fire from Sunjan to the mountains and from there to Bansda and from there to Nowsaree, until at last the fire rested at Oodwarra, where I believe it still rests, and will rest, I hope, for ever. Then, after all these trials and vicissitudes, which were to your ancestors like the mountain was to Zal, the Parsees came under the ægis of the British Government, which bears among Asiatic nations an analogy to that mysterious power which the ancient Persians used to attribute to the bird Semurgh on mount Alboorz. Now you have been for perhaps 200 years under British rule, and consider how you have multiplied. When first you came to India you were a few hundreds, when you came under British rule you were a few thousands, and now I believe you are upwards of 200,000, or not far short of a quarter of a million. Considering that it is about three generations since you first began to multiply, you have increased fifty-fold, and if you calculate wealth, rank, and intelligence, why you have increased a hundred-fold, perhaps a thousand-fold. (Applause.) Then, gentlemen, all this safety and prosperity, this fostering care under British rule, has been to you what the care of the fabulous Semurgh was to Zal, and remember that the claim which the Semurgh made to the gratitude of Zal—which I have just read to you in the beautiful words of Furdoosee in the Shahnama—is the very claim which the British Government has upon your loyalty. (Loud cheers.) Then, gentlemen, remember, within this period, say within the last 100 years under British rule, what a number of distinguished names of Parsees have been mentioned in the history of the time, I mean such names as the Kamas, the Wadias, the Dorabjees, the Dadabhoys, the Cowasjees, the Cursetjees. I think also we should remember specially to-day, at a Parsee gathering, the honoured name of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir (Hear, hear.) There is a self-made man who by his bright example shows that the spirit which animated the first Sir Jamsetjee still survives in the highest degree among living Parsees. (Applause.) I think it but fair to mention him particularly, as I know he is prevented by sickness from being present here to do honour to the memory of his departed friend. And remember, young Parsees who may be here present, and who may be sons of distinguished and hard-working fathers who have made their fortunes, that the Shahnama, among the labours of Rustom, relates that he overcame the Sorceress. I understand the allegory to mean that he overcame the temptations of self-indulgence, of luxury and social popularity, and that he himself, though the son of an illustrious father, nevertheless worked as if he had been the son of the humblest peasant. (Hear, hear.) Remember, gentlemen, that it will not do for young men, the sons of distinguished fathers, to rest upon their fathers' laurels, they must work as their fathers worked if their family name is to be preserved in honour. (Applause.) Lastly, gentlemen, let me entreat you, though you are foreigners in some sense in this country, and though you are a distinct race,—let me entreat you to live not only in external peace, but in hearty, friendly, sincere, cordial amity with your Hindoo and Mahomedan fellow subjects. (Hear, hear.) Remember, gentlemen Parsees, that the researches of distinguished foreigners like the Frenchman Anquetil du Perron and the German Martin Haug have clearly shown the intimate connection there is between your ancient religion and the ancient religion of the Hindoos, how complete is the relation between the ancient Vedas and the Zendavesta, and how you and the Hindoos are both Aryan from the same part of Asia. And remember, too, that great as may be the claims on your gratitude of the British Government, which I have just explained, the first person who gave you an hospitable reception on the shores of India was the Hindoo Raja Jadao. Then, also let me entreat you that inasmuch as you all live now under the protecting ægis of the same Empress, to forget all the ancient contests with the Mahomedans, and to bury in the grave of forgetfulness all those old animosities. You must remember that even between you and the Mahomedans there is one peculiar tie of sentiment. It is the Shahnama which contains the record of the ancient kings of Persia, of those who ruled over your ancestors, and who were of the same nationality as yourselves, and the author of the Shahnama was a Mahomedan poet, the greatest epic poet, perhaps the greatest of all the poets, that Asia ever produced, and he was also the servant of a Mahomedan king. Had it not been for him, your old historic heroes would have been forgotten. Let me just read to you one or two lines from the concluding portion of this very Shahnama, in which Furdoosee predicted the undying fame of his record of the Persian kings. He writes:—

> "Now mark Furdoosee's strain; his book of kings
> Will ever soar upon triumphant wings
> All who have listened to his various lore
> Rejoice; the wise grow wiser than before;
> Heroes of other times, of ancient days,
> For ever flourish in my sounding lays.
> The toil of 30 years is now complete,
> Records of mine of many a warlike feat
> Written midst toil and trouble, but the strain
> Awakens every heart and will remain,
> A lasting stimulus to glorious deeds.

That line, "a lasting stimulus to glorious deeds," is exactly the text and the burden of the little lecture that I have just delivered to you. (Hear, hear.) And now, in conclusion, gentlemen Parsees, it is not for me, as a British officer, and as a member of the ruling race, to say that we like any class of our subjects better than any other class; it is our duty and our pleasure to like all classes of the people alike; but this I may say, that there is no class that we like better than the Parsees. (Applause.) Also, as your Governor, it is not for me to say that we think any one class of the people more loyal than any other class, or than all other classes; I believe that loyalty and fidelity are to be found in all classes of British subjects in this Presidency (applause); but this I will say, that there is no class in whose loyalty we have greater confidence than that of the Parsees (cheers), and my pleasure in attending this meeting, and in endeavouring to make to you a speech, is enhanced by the consideration that it is the Parsees who have greatly contributed to make the Bombay of to-day the great, the fine, and the splendid city which it is. (Loud applause.) I will now call upon the Honourable Mr. Gibbs to move the first resolution.

The Honourable Mr. Gibbs—Your Excellency and gentlemen,—Before I proceed to move the resolution which has been placed in my hands, and with reference to the observations His Excellency has made regarding Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir, I beg to read the following letter which I have just received from him:—

"Bombay, 11th Aug. 1877.

"My dear Gibbs,—My infirm health, I regret to say, will prevent my attending the meeting in honour of the late lamented Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. I fully sympathise with the object of the meeting; at the same time, I beg to subscribe Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) towards the fund.

COWASJEE JEHANGHIR."

The letter was received with applause.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs continued—I beg now to propose the first resolution, which runs as follows:—"That this meeting records with deep regret the loss this city has sustained by the death of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet, C. S. I., who lead by his constant readiness to promote every movement of public utility, by his benefactions, by his sympathy with all classes of the people, and by his urbanity of manners, gained the high esteem and respect of all classes, both European and native, amongst the citizens of Bombay." I believe I have had the honour placed upon me of moving this resolution because I am one of the oldest of Sir Jamsetjee's European friends now left in this Presidency, and it gives me very great satisfaction to have to ask so influential a meeting as I see before me to record their deep regret at the loss of so loyal and so good a citizen as the late Sir Jamsetjee was, in the words I have just read to you. The late baronet was early trained to associate with Europeans, and the great tact and the modest dignity which he exhibited in his intercourse with them soon resulted in his making firm and lasting friendships with many of those gentlemen who either from their public duties or from their mercantile pursuits visited this country. His subsequent visits to the great cities of the Indian Empire, and finally his visit to England, enabled him to increase the large circle of his friends and to include therein some holding the highest positions at home. Circumstances necessitated Sir Jamsetjee residing under the paternal roof at the right hand of his late venerated father, in which position he became, if not the proposer, at least the warm supporter of those numerous munificent and princely gifts which adorned the latter period of the first Baronet's life. A duty indeed most important, but one which we may also lament, took him away, when in the prime of life, from taking that part in the public affairs of this Presidency for which, from his education, he was so admirably fitted, and it also led to the postponement of the dream of his life, the visit to England, till a much later period than he had hoped for. Those who knew his high and honourable character and saw the successful manner in which he attained and preserved his friendship with Europeans, not unfrequently wished that many others would follow in his steps, from the feeling that if they did, that period which must necessarily elapse before the natives of India can be admitted to a more direct participation in the government of the country would most certainly be curtailed. One of Sir Jamsetjee's great points was the extreme esteem and respect which he inspired in all Europeans who were acquainted with him. (Hear, hear.) As for his loyalty, it is needless for me to say a word upon that point; it was well known in the West as in the East, and it was appreciated by his sovereign as well as by her representatives in this country. (Applause.) Benevolent and generous in his disposition, until the sad accidents of the years 1864—65 and 66 fell upon him, as they did on many others, he was following in the footsteps of his lamented father, as the splendid donations which he gave towards the Deccan College at Poona, and the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital in Bombay show. They gave evidence of what, had his means not been curtailed, he would undoubtedly have done, (hear, hear) because although unable to emulate the magnificent charities of his father, yet he was foremost on all occasions when claims were made on the purse of the ratepayers, and no subscription for any public object ever went forth without his name or without his donation, (applause), while his private charities were such as, to those who were the receipients of them, as well as to those who accidentally came to hear of them, led both to honour and esteem the donor. (Hear, hear.) As the leader of the Parsee community, it must be admitted by all that the dignity and the good sense which guided him in his actions was shown by the very successful meeting which took place a few Sundays ago at the Albless Baug, when it was truly said that before his lamented death he had become the leader of the native community in general. (Hear, hear.) That native community has by his death lost its leader, and the Europeans have lost one who by his dignity and his urbanity had endeared himself to a large circle of friends both here and in England. His character has already received favourable notice in the home press, and what the opinion held by not only his co-religionists, but by those of other creeds also, regarding him, beyond the precincts of this Presidency, I think a letter which has been placed in my hands, and which I am now about to read, will amply show, and will form the most conclusive reason why the resolution which I have now the honour formally to propose should be carried by acclamation. The letter is addressed to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, who, I regret to say, is prevented from attending to-day on account of having been ill for two or three days. He was most anxious to attend, but his medical man represented that he had better do nothing of the kind. The letter runs as follows:—

"18 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 6th August 1877.

"My dear Dosabhoy,—Understanding that the meeting to consider the form of a memorial to my late lamented friend Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy will be held on the 11th instant, I write to ask you on behalf of myself, as one of his oldest friends, and also on behalf of the Parsee community of Calcutta in general, to express to the meeting for us, our deep sympathy with the loss the entire Parsee community in India, as well as elsewhere, has sustained by the death of one who was always foremost in promoting the interests of our community to the utmost of his power. But he was not only a true friend to his own community. His sympathies were universal, as his public acts and charities fully testify. We shall, indeed, find it difficult to replace him, but let us hope that his successor will equally well maintain the reputation of the time-honoured family name.

"It may also gratify the Parsee community to know that sympathy with our loss is not confined to our co-religionists, as I have received expressions of sympathy from Nawab Abdul Gunny C.S.I., and Nawab Ahsonallah Khan Bahadoor of Dacca, who made our late friend's acquaintance during his visit to Calcutta at the time of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's visit here.

"I shall be glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience of the decision come to as to the form of memorial adopted, so that our expressions of sympathy may assume a more substantial form.

MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

To DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., C. S. I., Bombay.

Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C. S. I.—Your Excellency and gentlemen,—I cordially second the resolution which has been proposed by the Hon. Mr. Gibbs with his wonted eloquence and ability. This meeting, I have no doubt, will heartily concur in the high and deserved eulogium which your Excellency and the Hon. Mr. Gibbs have pronounced on the first native family whom our most gracious Empress has been pleased to confer the honour and rank of a baronet under the British raj. Sir Jamsetjee, who filled so high a position in our community, by his benevolence, urbanity, and good sense, engaged the respect and good opinion of every class; and it is fitting that we should not only regret the loss we have sustained by his death, but should devise means to perpetuate his memory. I have no doubt that all classes of people will heartily join in this movement. (Applause.)

Mr. Pherozesha M. Mehta—I should like to take this opportunity, with your Excellency's permission, to say a few words. Perhaps it will not be considered presumptuous if I venture to say that the Parsee community will cherish with feelings of fondness and enthusiasm the warm words which have fallen to-day from his Excellency's lips, of kindly sentiment and generous appreciation towards the Parsees. (Cheers.) After saying this much, I should like to add a few words in support of the proposition which has been so ably put before the meeting by the hon. gentleman who proposed it. I am the more desirous of doing so because I think that of all the good work which it fell to the lot of Sir Jamsetjee to do in his day, there is one portion which is likely to have scant justice done to it, because it is of a nature not calculated to strike the imagination in any very forcible manner, though it eminently deserves both our attention and our gratitude on account of its usefulness and its very solid and permanent character. I do not think that the interest the late Sir Jamsetjee took in the cause of native progress and the valuable services which he rendered to it have been clearly apprehended or properly appreciated, particularly by those who derived the greatest benefit from them. Those who are acquainted with the history of native progress during the last 15 or 20 years are well aware that no native movement, social, educational or political, was considered hopeful until it was advocated or countenanced by Sir Jamsetjee. The great merit did not lie in his simply giving his support or countenance to the movements, but rather in the peculiar influence which his disposition, his training, his temperament led him to exercise over them, giving them sobriety and steadiness, and rendering them temperate, well-considered, and peaceful. I do not think I can better express the character of this influence than by illustrating it by the somewhat analogous influence exercised over native progress by Englishmen in India. It has been the great good luck of this country that of the nations of civilized Europe it has fallen into the hands of the one among them all which is peculiarly adapted for the purpose of undertaking and guiding its regeneration (cheers), a regeneration which had to take for its starting point a civilization which, though somewhat stunted and antiquated, was still original and deeply ingrained into the very life and existence of its people. And it has always seemed to me that the secret of this peculiar aptitude of the English for the task lay in a prominent feature of the English character, if I may be allowed to say so, viz., its conservative temperament. Under the influence of this characteristic, the Englishman in India works in a two-fold, and what at first sight appears a somewhat inconsistent manner. He is perfectly unwavering in his conviction, as he well may be, of the superior excellence of his own ways and institutions, and in a splitting contempt for everything modelled differently, but at the same time he is not without sympathy for orthodox people who cling to things established in his own spirit of conservatism. Although to superficial observers this may appear somewhat illogical and inconsistent, and the Englishman may seem in the somewhat unamiable mood of scowling at those who try to imitate his own peculiar ways and institutions and despising those who do not, still in the end the result has been most beneficial to the true interests of this country. (Applause.) Whatever progress is made, though it is slow and sometimes halting, is sure, well balanced, and well matured, and it gives the fairest play to the old civilization, never touching it till it has been weighed and found wanting. The part which Sir Jamsetjee played in the cause of native progress, and the influence he exercised over it was somewhat after this fashion. By temperament somewhat cautious and conservative, and deeply imbued with those worthy sentiments which it is said lead wise men to shrink from change and to cling to things established so long as one stone of them remains upon another, his visit to England filled him with the highest admiration for the institutions and systems of English civilization. (Applause.) In every movement of native progress and reform, he was thus led to meet both the reformers and the orthodox party half way and to extend a helping hand to each, and he was enabled by the immense weight of his influence to draw both together on the common ground of moderate and well-considered reform. In this way I venture to say that he rendered most signal services to both parties, preserving them from hasty movements and bringing them to something reasonable and practicable. He gave the reformers time to get rid of some of their hasty enthusiasm and showed the orthodox party the folly of too strong and unreasoning resistance, and he contributed in this way very largely to place native reforms and native progress on a solid and permanent basis. I think I may venture to say that these valuable services in the cause of native progress and reform are, to thoughtful minds, not his least title to public gratitude and esteem, and I am afraid that his place in this respect will not be easily filled for a long time to come on this side of Western India. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

SIR FRANK SOUTER, C. S. I., moved—"That subscriptions be raised to perpetuate in some suitable form the memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, C. S. I., and that in the opinion of this meeting the memorial would most appropriately consist of some work of public utility or benevolence to be decided hereafter by the Committee to be appointed at this meeting." Sir Frank said—Gentlemen, after the very able and eloquent speech made by His Excellency the Chairman and what has been mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, it would be repetition to say anything further regarding the merits and worth of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. I feel I cannot do better than echo the sentence which has just fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, that he endeavoured as far as lay in his power to follow in the bright footsteps of his father who did so much to ameliorate distress in this city and elsewhere. Though the first baronet has long since passed away, his name will never die in this city. There seems to be a general desire in Bombay, particularly amongst the members of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's own community, by whom he was so justly loved and respected, to do honour to his memory, and in some way or other to perpetuate his name in this city. With this object I would therefore beg to propose the resolution which has been entrusted to me.

Mr. Edward A. Sassoon seconded the motion. He said—Your Excellency and gentlemen,—After the eloquent and exhaustive addresses that have been delivered by preceding speakers, very little, or I may say nothing, is left to me to add in seconding the resolution which has been so well put before you by Sir Frank Souter. At the same time I cannot let the occasion pass without putting on record my tribute of appreciation of our late lamented friend's many sterling qualities of heart and mind, and of the void which his untimely removal from the sphere he so well adorned has caused in the community of Bombay. Having been born and brought up here, and having resided here from my earliest infancy up to the present time with but few intervals, I have naturally been accustomed to look up with feelings of respect and regard to the kindly baronet whose cheerful yet dignified presence for many years was so modestly prominent on all public occasions, and whose good nature and happy disposition made him a welcome guest and a warm friend to everyone who had the pleasure and the privilege of his private acquaintance. Often have I watched with admiration the beautiful equipage of Sir Jamsetjee, and it has seemed to me that even to the very horses that pulled his carriage the evidences of his kindly nature extended, for they were always in such sleek yet perfect condition as to declare almost as plainly as if they had the gift of speech that they were comfortable and well cared for and were satisfied with their lot in serving a master who had so much consideration for them, and who never let them be neglected, no matter with what public or private cares he might be overwhelmed. This trait of character must have been noticed by many, and as in my case so in others, I am sure it must have tended to deepen and intensify the respect and esteem with which our lamented friend was regarded. In his public life Sir Jamsetjee set a noble example which might be well followed by his countrymen in general, no matter of what creed or race. Always ready to serve his fellow-citizens and to assist in any scheme having for its object the public benefit, he was content to act his part in the mild and calm gentlemanly manner which characterized him, and fell naturally and modestly into the prominent position which circumstances made it necessary that he should occupy. The disappearance from our midst of a man filling so admirably an exceptional and somewhat anomalous position like that of the head of an important section of the community must naturally leave a gap which cannot be immediately filled in the hearts of his many friends and admirers, and must equally naturally make them resolve, as we are about to resolve to-day, to raise a fitting memorial to carry down to posterity a record of the many genuine good qualities of him whose loss they lament. To carry out this object funds are of course required, and the resolution I am seconding will, therefore, be carried unanimously I am sure. At the present juncture we are all expecting to be called upon to assist in battling with the serious distress which has for so many months been desolating the famine-stricken districts of this Presidency and Madras, and which, in all human probability, will now become intensified by the lack of rain from which we are suffering. We are all expecting to be called upon, I say, and I believe that we are all ready and anxious to do everything in our power to lighten the labours of Government, who have hitherto done so much unaided, but notwithstanding this pressing call on us I feel confident that everyone will be desirous of adding his mite to the subscription list now to be commenced. It may be a matter of question what form the memorial should take, and in considering this, much will depend on the amount of subscriptions collected, but I do not think there will be a dissenting voice raised against this proposition."

Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote wished to say a few words before the resolution was put to the meeting. As a representative of the section of the community to which he belongs, he had felt himself called upon to give expression to the feelings of deep sorrow with which that community regretted the event that had taken away from them an honoured and honourable leader of the entire native community of the city. (Applause.) Respect and homage towards him was the prevailing feeling while he lived, and now he had been removed from this world that respect and homage was the more vividly felt. Sir Jamsetjee was a most popular man; he was accessible and affable both to the poor and to the rich; he was compassionate and charitable at heart; he was always foremost in every movement of public importance and utility; and his name was a "household word" in every family circle, high or low, of every creed and colour. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Raghunath) cordially sympathised with the object of the meeting, and heartily supported the resolution.

The motion, on being put to the vote, was carried unanimously.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik moved—"That the following gentlemen with power to add to their number be appointed a committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and to carry out generally the object of this meeting:—The Hon'ble James Gibbs, The Hon'ble L. Ashburner, The Hon'ble Colonel Anderson, The Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft, Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., The Hon'ble Mr. Marriott, Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., The Hon'ble Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik, C.S.I., Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, The Hon'ble Becherdas Ambaidas, The Hon'ble Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, The Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay, Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee and Ardesheer Hormusjee Wadia, Brigadier-General Aitchison, Messrs. Donald Graham, Charles Gonne, R. Baumbach, and C. H. B. Forbes, Captain Portman, Messrs. J. Jefferson, M. Mowat, W. A. Baker, C. Douglas, F. Mathews, Byramjee Jejeebhoy, C.S.I., W. Wordsworth, G. Barnett, and L. Reid, Colonel H. F. Hancock, R. E., Dr. Waters, Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, Lieut. Anderson, Dr. Blanc, Messrs. Kessowjee Naik, J. H. Grant, Varjeevandass Madhowdas, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna, J. M. Maclean, C. E. Buckland, Captain Rivett-Carnac, Mr. W. Webb, Col. Carnegie, Major Sexton, Messrs. Nanabhoy Haridas, Hussein Hubib Effendi, E. D. Sassoon, Edward Sassoon, J. R. Duxbury, E. Moses, Nusserwanjee M. Petit, Hajee Esmael Hajee Hubib, Captain Robinson, Messrs. Narotumdas Madhowdas, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Muncherjee Bomanjee Panthucky, Captain Morland, Messrs. T. B. Kirkham, Manockjee Cursetjee, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Hajee Currim Mahomed Sulliman, Messrs. Rughunath N. Khote, Cursetjee N. Cama, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Dwarkadass Wussonjee, Dustoor Peshotunjee Byramjee Sunjana, Messrs. Hurrichund Sadashewjee, Hajee Currim Mahomed Sulleiman, Cazee Hajee Abdul Latif, Messrs. Ramjee Madhowjee, Nowrojee M. Wadia, Morarjee Gocculdass, Tapidass Varjdass, Shantaram Narayen, P. M. Mehta, Dustoor Sorabjee R. Mula Feroze, Messrs. Muncherjee H. Cama, Nusserwanjee R. Tata, Vundrawundass Purshotumdas, Venayek Wasoodew, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Nusserwanjee Jehangir Wadia, Michael de Quadros, Manockjee E. Allbless, Grattan Geary, James Thorburn, Dr. Atma- ram Pandurung, Messrs. Martin Wood, Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, Nursey Kessowjee, Dr. T. S. Weir, Dustoor Jamasjee Muncherjee, Messrs. Rienzi Walton, C. B. Braham, K. R. Cama, Hormusjee Dada- bhoy, Ardeshir M. Settna, Dorabjee F. Panday, Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy, Cumroodeen Tyebjee, Budroodeen Tyebjee, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Gopalrao Myral, Gunputrao Bhaskerjee, Professor Peterson, Messrs. Nana Morojee, Jamsetjee D. Wadia, Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, Morarjee Vizbhookundas, Jehangeer Cowasjee Jehangeer, and Sorabjee N. Wadia, Drs. Carvalho and Lisboa, Messrs. Ardesheer Framjee Moos, Jehangeer Dosabhoy Framjee, Dr. R. C. Badherjee, Messrs. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Hormusjee B. Wadia, Nusserwanjee A. Hormusjee Wadia, Homejee C. Dady, Nowrojee A. Davur, S. P. Framjee, Sorabjee Framjee Patell, Dady Manockjee Limjee, Curremchund Premchund, Ardeshir N. Mody, Bhugwandas Purshotumdass, Bala Mungesh Wagle, J. F. Hutchinson, H. W. Barrow, Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody, Jehangeer B. Vacha, Kaikusroo N. Kabrajee, Dady N. Dady, Hormusjee C. Ashburner, Venayek R. Luxmonjee, Ardesheer Framjee Solicitor, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, and Nanabhoy R. Ranina, Dr. Dhirajaram Dulputram, Messrs. Dosabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Soortee, Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, Byramjee Musserwanjee Sirval, Shapoorjee Jeevajee, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. J. M. Cursetjee.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik said he might address the meeting either as a representative, thanking the Sir Jamsetjee family on behalf of the Mahratta students of the Deccan College, splendidly built owing to the munificence of the late baronet; or as the spokesman of the Elphinstone College students, of whose endowments he was a trustee; or still better, simply as a private citizen belonging to another community, and a community which, as his Excellency had reminded the Parsees present, first gave them shelter in this land, which had always been cosmopolitan. Sir Jamsetjee was a prominent member of the native community, in fact he might have been called the soul of Bombay. (Hear, hear. He was reminded of a circumstance which occured after the death of another worthy citizen of Bombay, Dr. Wilson, and he might apply to the late Sir Jamsetjee what he said on the occasion of a meeting to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Wilson. Taking Sir Jamsetjee as one of the social leaders of the Parsee community, he was in a wider sense, a much broader sense, one of those social bridges that bridge the gulf between the different sections which are necessarily to be found in the capital cities of British India. (Hear, hear.) His Excellency had reminded the meeting that they had social and moral battle fields upon which to distinguish themselves (hear, hear), and it was on that account that he had alluded to the existence of the social bridges, one of which had been cut off. H. E. the Chairman had also reminded the meeting of the services of the Kamas, Patells, and other great Parsee families who had been the backbone of the Bombay community from the year 1860 until the present day. (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt that they would follow in the steps of Nowsherwan and always be just, for which quality Nowsherwan was known until this day as the "great." Being just, they could always exercise those qualities of heart and head which the Jamsetjee family had exhibited, and which had brought them into such deserving prominence. (applause.)

The Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay seconded the resolution with great pleasure for two reasons. In the first place, he had the honour to belong to the religion of the great historian whose work had been so ably mastered by H. E. the Chairman, and through whose efforts the virtues of the heroes of the ancient Parsees had been recorded, and secondly he was the representative of a family that had the honour of being connected with the family of the baronet for nearly three-quarters of a century. In Sir Jamsetjee's death, India had lost one of her great and best sons, the city of Bombay a benevolent citizen, our most gracious sovereign a true and loyal subject, and the Parsee community an acknowledged leader. (Applause.)

H. E. the Governor put the resolution to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. R. Baumbach moved—"That subscriptions be paid into the New Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy memorial fund, and that Dr. Blaney, Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., C. S. I., the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay, and Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq., be requested to act as honorary secretaries."

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee seconded this resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee moved—"That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded by the honorary secretaries to Dowager Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy with a suitable letter of condolence on her heavy loss, in which the community of this city deeply participates." He said he was one of the oldest of the late Sir Jamsetjee's friends, having known him since 1820. They had been informed by other speakers of the esteem in which the late baronet was universally held in consequence of the suavity of his manners and his amiable disposition, by which he made strangers acquaintances and acquaintances friends. It was true that his large circle of acquaintances and friends had lost one whom they respected and esteemed; but his family had suffered the greatest loss. In his family circle he was adored as a household god; he was a model of love and affection, and the loss was certainly irreparable. If anything could console the disconsolate widow and fatherless children, he thought it would be such a resolution as that which he had had the honour to propose.

The Rev. C. Gilder seconded the resolution. He said—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution to which my friend Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee has spoken with his usual power. If the public of Bombay, as attested by this large and influential meeting, have, by the death of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, been deprived of a most worthy citizen, his own family have, by the same sad event, suffered a yet more irreparable loss. The determination arrived at to-day to perpetuate his name in the public memory, and this proposed expression of the public sympathy, will, we may well believe, contribute in some measure to alleviate their sorrow. That the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy should have been the idol of his people, as he undoubtedly was, is not a matter for surprise when we remember the attractiveness of his kindly, genial nature. As an illustration of the influence of his character over even strangers, I will mention an incident which, however trifling it may seem, is not without significance. Some seventeen years ago I met at the house of the late lamented Dr. Wilson, whose removal has been alluded to by a previous speaker, the wife of another eminent missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, labouring in another part of India. She had just returned to the country, and was narrating some of the incidents of the voyage, and amongst them that two baronets were fellow passengers. She added, "but we much preferred the Parsee baronet; he was the better Englishman." I cordially second the proposition before the meeting.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy moved:—"That the best thanks of the meeting be tendered to His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Baronet, K. C. I. S., for his kindness in presiding at this meeting." (Applause.)

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy rose and begged to return thanks to his Excellency on behalf of all present for the warm interest he had taken in this movement. They owed his Excellency a deep debt of gratitude. Bombay had an iron knight (*sic* Baronet) and a living image of the ancient Persian Rustom in Sir Richard Temple, who, whenever any district was afflicted by any malady, famine, inundation, or war, was sure to be on the spot to cope with and vanquish the aggressor.

Dr. Blanc seconded the resolution, which was put to the vote by the Hon. Mr. Gibbs and carried with loud cheers.

H. E. the Governor, in reply, said—Gentlemen, I am more than rewarded for any small trouble I may have taken by the kind and generous appreciation which you are so good as to manifest.

Mr. Verjeewundas Madhowdas moved and Mr. Kessowjee Naik seconded a vote of thanks to the Sheriff, which brought the proceedings to a conclusion.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th August 1877 at 4 P.M., on the premises by order of the mortgagee Narsu Konarye Vanjari, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Kalujee bin Pottajee and Ithoojee bin Pottaji Vanjari (since deceased) in exercise of the power of sale vested in the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage in the Marathi language between the said Kalujee bin Pottajee Vanjari and Ithoojee bin Pottajee Vanjari of the one part and the said Narsu Konarye Vanjari of the other part, bearing date the 1st April 1872. All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, and situate at third Kamathipura lane, outside the Fort, standing in the books of the Collector of Bombay in the name of Ithoojee bin Pottajee Vanjari under Nos. 3623 and 3624, and bearing Assessment No. 8 and 9, containing by admeasurement 315 9/18 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Bhawu Jangojee, on the west by the house of Vanjari Fakira, and on the south by the sweepers passage and on the north by the aforesaid 3rd Kamathipura lane, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Kalujee bin Pottaji Vanjari and his tenants.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. BALKRISHNA & BHAGWANDAS, the mortgagees Solicitors, at their Office at No. 1, Meadow Street, Fort.—Bombay, 7th Aug, 1877.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
Bombay, 13th August 1877. Auctioneer.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 ditto ditto Jacconets.
5 ditto White Shirtings.

An invoice of marble toys, consisting of canaries, fruits, eggs, dogs, lions, fishes, fruit plates, watch and candle stands, &c.

On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Sumatra—

D—2813—1 case 20 dozen cotton umbrellas, S. W. damaged.

Several articles of furniture of a gentleman leaving India, comprising pier tables, drawing room and easy chairs, round and dressing tables, teapoys, chest of drawers, iron bedstead, screen, &c.

On account and at the risk of Goculdass Luckmidass—
10 cases White Shirtings, No. 20-36 inches.
3 ditto ditto ditto 33 inches.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Chesnut Poney, height about 13-1.

UCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Wares, also if not previously disposed of, a Mail Phaeton with Horse and harness, &c., at Malabar Hill, in the bungalow lately occupied by E. M. Fogo, Esq.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Malabar Hill, the whole of the handsome household furniture, &c., of Captain W. J. LEBRETON, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the furniture will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 13th August 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

AUCTION SALE OF LUCIFER MATCHES

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant at 3 P. M., Messrs. MENNESSE and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at Carnac BUNDER in the Godown of Messrs. Forbes and Co. on account of the concerned:—

19 cases of lucifer matches.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 13th August 1877.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property at Girgaum Road opposite to Jaffer Sullaman Stable.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises at half-past 4 p. m., on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, by order of mortgagee Samat Veera and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Damodhur Herajee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the portion of the larger piece of ground oart called Mulluckwady, with the messuage, tenements and building standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 252, situate in Girgaum, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 273 square yards, and bounded as follows:—on the east by a public passage, on the west by the ground of Pittamber Valloo, on the north by the property of Wasoodiv Ramchunder, on the south by the property of Bhicoo Gopal, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. Junardhun Gopal and Pandoorung Ramchunder, and now in the occupation of the said Damodhur Herajee.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 13th August 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of Furniture, English Saddles, Roller Scates, Gun, Wearing Apparel, Tent, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. King, King and Co. and on account of a deceased gentleman and others, the following:—

Double-barrel gun with fittings, by Pritchett, English riding saddles, roller scates, wearing apparel, tent, boots, brushes, hand bags, money belt, portmanteaus, chests of drawers with cases, also sets of leather trunks, sofas, chairs, easy chairs round and dressing tables, book shelves, wardrobes, argand and reading lamps, Bengal cots with bedding, cane screen, tubs, meat safe, pictures, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 13th August 1877.

NOTICES.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 76¼ per share, being at the rate of NINE PER CENT. per annum, has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE on and after the 15th instant, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register this day.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Company's Registered Office for their Dividend Warrants, which are now ready.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 6th August 1877.

ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 per share, being at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. per annum, has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE on and after the 15th instatnt, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register this day.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Registered Office of the Company for their Dividend Warrants, which are now ready.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 6th August 1877.

ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 75 per share on fully paid-up shares of Rs. 56¼ per share on the fourth issue and of Rs. 38 per share on the fifth issue has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE on and after the 15th instant, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register this day.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Company's Registered Office for their Dividend Warrants, which are now ready.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 6th August 1877.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company, held on 28th ultimo, a DIVIDEND at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. on the paid-up Capital of the Company will be PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS standing on the Company's Register on that date, at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after the 13th instant, on PRESENTATION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Shareholders resident in Bombay will receive their Dividends on presenting Share Certificates at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 6th August 1877.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company, held on 28th ultimo, a DIVIDEND at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. on the paid-up Capital of the Company, will be PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS standing on the Company's Register on that date, at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after the 13th instant, on PRESENTATION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Shareholders resident in Bombay will receive their Dividends on presenting Share Certificates at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 6th August 1877.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT.

31,000 TICKETS, 2 RUPEES EACH.

400 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, including land.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, including land.
1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, including land.

IN CASH.

1 Prize	Rs. 2,000	4 Prizes	Rs. 125	25 Prizes	Rs. 20
1 Prize	„ 1,000	5 Prizes	„ 100	150 Prizes	„ 10
1 Prize	„ 500	10 Prizes	„ 50	200 Prizes	„ 5

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

Agents are invited for Out-stations; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS:

1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
2—Jehangir Bazonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
3—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karass, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
4—B. F. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
5—Kakoobhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
6—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla, Esq., Bazaar Gate, Fort.
7—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
8—Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Neilgherry Hills.
—Messrs. Darlington & Co., Calcutta.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

WINDSOR CASTLE HOTEL,
NEAR SIR JAMSETJEE HOSPITAL,
NO. 40, PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA.

THE above Establishment is refitted and is situated about two minutes' walk from Sir Jamsetjee Hospital and only few minutes' walk from the Byculla Railway Station.

Board and Lodgings at moderate charges; comfortable Appartments and good accommodation.

Billiard Table with Improved Cushion by Thurston & Co.

Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

Breakfasts, Tiffins, and Suppers ready at a moment's notice.

Iced Drinks always ready.

The Billiard Saloon, the Bar, and the Cellar are under the direct superintendence of an English Lady.

CHARGES MODERATE.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (LIMITED).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, VIA TORRES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & Co.,
General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & Co., Agents,
Calcutta.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—MR. JAMES MCDONALD, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD, }

FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.
Head Master—MR. A. D. SMEATON, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. SMEATON, }

Music Master—MR. JOSEPH SCHMUCK.
French Master—SIGNOR PEDRAZA.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.
Bombay, December, 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA AND POONA AND SHOLAPUR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after THURSDAY next, the 16th instant, the following Mixed Trains will be discontinued, until further notice, namely:—

The Down Train which leaves Bombay at 6-50 a. m., arriving at Poona at 4-40 p. m.

The Up Train which leaves Poona at 9 a. m., arriving in Bombay at 6-40 p. m.

The Down Train which leaves Poona at 7 a. m., reaching Sholapur at 6-45 p. m.

And the Up Train which leaves Sholapur at 6-15 a. m., arriving in Poona at 6-20 p. m.

2. And notice is hereby further given that, on and after the same date, until further notice, the Down Train which now leaves Bombay at 11 a. m., and is due to arrive at Poona at 6 p. m., will leave Bombay at 9 a. m. and will be due to arrive at Poona at 5 p. m.

And the Train which now leaves Poona at 1-20 p. m., arriving in Bombay at 8-20 p. m., will leave Poona at 11 a. m., and will be due to arrive in Bombay at 7 p. m.

All classes of passengers will be booked by these Trains.

3. On and after the same date until further notice the through Raichur Mail Train will convey fourth class passengers between Poona and Sholapur and intermediate Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 9th August 1877.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—
HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 121 OF 1876.

VAZEER PRADESH, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in a house in Coliwar, Doongree Street, without the Fort .... Plaintiff.

RAMA COLIA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in a house in Coliwar, Doongree Street, without the Fort .... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the Sixth day of July 1876 it was ordered amongst other things that the Defendant should pay the sum of Rupees One Hundred and Eighty Three and annas ten and the sum of Rupees Two Hundred and Twenty-Three and annas two, being a moiety of the sum of Rupees Four Hundred and Forty-six and annas four made payable by the said Decree out of the Estate for costs. AND WHEREAS by a Prohibitory Order, dated the 11th day of April 1877, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, dated the 3rd day of April 1877, the following lands and premises were attached, namely:—The Right, Title and Interest of the Defendant in the undivided moiety of all that piece of Fazandaree land, situate, lying and being in the Sattar Coliwar, Doongree Street, outside the Fort, within the Island of Bombay, in Registration Sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts, together with the two-storied messuage or dwelling house thereon standing, and bounded on the East by the house of Madav Patel Thanker Coolie, on the West by the public road called Doongree Coolie Street, on the North by the house of Kamla Bhoodia Nakwa, and on the South by the house of the said Kamla Bhoodia Nakwa, and which said piece of land is numbered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. —— and which said messuage is numbered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 327, and of which said land Merwanjee Dadabhoy, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Chanbai, widow, is the Fazundar, towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED, that on MONDAY, the 13th day of August 1877, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY issued on the 18th day of June 1877 in the above suit,) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the abovementioned Immoveable Property or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the sum of Rupees Four Hundred and Six and annas twelve.

The sale will extend to the Defendant's Right, Title, nad Interest only in the above specified property.

25 per cent Deposit to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 6th July 1877.
MR. JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 1192 OF 1865.

DEWCOOVERBAI, widow and legal representative of NARROTUMDASS NARRONDAS, deceased, and also the legal representative of MATHOORADASS NARROTUMDASS, deceased, and Executrix of his last Will and Testament, residing on the Kalbadavie Road, without the Fort .... Plaintiff.

vs.

CURSONDASS LUCKMIDASS, a minor under the age of sixteen years, by his uncle and guardian *ad litem* GOCULDASS PURSHOTUM, the heir and legal personal representative of the late LUCKMIDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, deceased, WITHULDASS PURSHOTUMDASS and GOCULDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Hindoo Merchants, all residing on the Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort, JAMNADASS DEVIDASS and HURGOWAN CHUTTOO, Hindoo Merchants, residing in Hanooman Lane, without the Fort .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECRETAL ORDER made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-seventh day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in Seven Lots before C. AGNEW TURNER, Esquire, Acting Assistant Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at the respective places and on the respective days and time hereinafter mentioned.

LOT No. I.

All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiff and of the Defendants in the above Suit, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred and Fifty-Three square yards and five-ninths of another square yard, be the same little, more, or less, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bombay, outside the Fort, on the East side of Kalbadavie Road, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwur, numbered 717 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and 82 in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes, and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Vulloo Anundjee (being Lot No. II), on or towards the west by the Kalbadavie Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the Dwarkanath Temple, and on or towards the South by the house of Pannalall Poonumchund, jeweller, all which said premises are now and have been for a long time past in the hands of Tatia Sadasew, the Receiver in the above suit, and in the occupation of Mooro Crishna, Bhoja Tya, Tapidass Shunkerlall and others as tenants. This Lot will be sold at the premises at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of MONDAY, the Twenty-seventh day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven.

LOT No. II.

All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants in the above suit, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred and Fifty-Five square yards and four-ninths of another square yard, be the same little, more, or less, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bombay, outside the Fort, on the West side of Withulwady Cross Lane, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and numbered 717 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and 2 in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes, and bounded on or towards the East by the Withulwady Cross Lane, on or towards the West by the house of Vulloo Anundjee (being Lot No. I.), on or towards the North by the Dwarkanath Temple, and on or towards the South by the house of Veerjee Bhimjee, all which said premises are now and have been for a long time past in the hands of Tatia Sadasew, the Receiver in the above suit, and in the occupation of Soonderjee Dharsey, Madhowjee Ramjee and others as tenants. This Lot will be sold at the premises at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of MONDAY, the Twenty-seventh day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven.

LOT No. III.

All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants in the above suit, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Ninety-seven square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard, be the same little, more, or less, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhendy Bazaar in Bombay, outside the Fort, on the West side of the Parell Road, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwur, numbered 262 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and 65 in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes, and bounded on or towards the East by the Parell Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by a passage, on or towards the North by the house of Vulloo Anundjee (being Lot No. IV), and on or towards the South by the house of Framjee Rustomjee Mody, all which said premises have been for a long time past in the hands of Tatia Sadasew, the Receiver in the above suit, and in the occupation of Muddon Sahib Bandgihoosain and others as tenants. This Lot will be sold at the premises at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of TUESDAY, the Twenty-eighth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven.

LOT No. IV.

All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants in the above suit, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement Two Hundred and Nineteen square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard, be the same little, more, or less, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhendy Bazaar in Bombay, outside the Fort, on the West side of Parell Road, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwur, numbered 261 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and 66 in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes, and bounded on or towards the East by the Parell Road, on or toward the West by a passage, on or towards the South by the house of Vulloo Anundjee (being Lot No. III), and on or towards the North by the house of Thucker Lalljee Curson, all which said premises are now and have been for a long time past in the hands of Tatia Sadasew, the Receiver in the above suit, and in the occupation of Curson Roopjee and others as tenants. This Lot will be sold at the premises at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-ninth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven.

LOT No. V.

All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants in the above suit, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement One Hundred square yards and seventy-ninths of another square yard, be the same little, more, or less, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bombay, outside the Fort, on the West side of Jamblee Moholla, or Bapoo Khote Street, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwur, numbered 216 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and 43 in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes, and bounded on or towards the East by the Bapoo Khote Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage lying between the said premises and the house of Jeewandass Hurridass and of Hurkissondass Devidass, on or towards the North by the house of Balloo Govindjee, and on or towards the South by the house of Hurrichund Krushnajee, all which said premises are now and have been for a long time past in the hands of Tatia Sadasew, the Receiver in the above suit, and in the occupation of Govind Hemraz and others as tenants. This Lot will be sold at the premises at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of THURSDAY, the Thirtieth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven.

LOT No. VI.

All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants in the above suit, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Thirty-six square yards, be the same little, more, or less, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bombay, outside the Fort, on the East side of Jugjeewan Keeka Street, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwur, numbered 1107 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and 23 in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes, and bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage lying between the said premises and the house of Devidass Lulloobhoy, on or towards the West by the Jugjeewan Keeka Street, on or towards the North by the house of Jeewan Lalljee Maharaj, and on or towards the South by the house of Devidass Cursonjee, all which said premises are now and have been for a long time past in the hands of Tatia Sadasew, Receiver in the above suit, and in the occupation of Vussonjee Manockjee and others as tenants. This Lot will be sold at the premises at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of SATURDAY, the first day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven.

LOT No. VII.

All the righ, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants in the above suit, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement Twenty-eight square yards and one-ninth of another square yard, be the same little, more, or less, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bombay, outside the Fort, on the West side of Shaik Memon Street, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwur, numbered 1086 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and 5 in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes, and bounded on or towards the East by Shaik Memon Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West by the house of Peeroo Mahomed, on or towards the North by the shop of Jetha Tricumdas, and on or towards the South by the shop of Munjee Khatao, all which said premises are now and have been for a long time past in the hands of Tatia Sadasew, the Receiver in the above suit, and in the occupation of Ismail Adut as tenants. This Lot will be sold at the premises at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of MONDAY, the third day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner and at the Office of Messrs. SHAPURJEE and THAKURDASS, Attornies for the Plaintiff, or to Messrs. CRAWFORD and BOEVERY, Attornies for the Defendants.—Dated this 25th day of July 1877.

C. AGNEW TURNER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815 AND IN INDIA IN 1842.

BOMBAY PRICE LIST.—(INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES.)

The amount of Duty and Dues on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, &c., at per case of one doz. qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—

On Clarets and Burgundies, Rs. 2; German Still Wines, Sherries, and Ports, Rs. 3; Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5; Spirits and Cordials, Rs. 8. Town Dues, As 8 per case.

These Cash Charges we cover in our Prices by general request, but include no Profit on the Advance, nor can we take Discount off them.

BOMBAY HOUSE:—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICES:—5, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C., AND 44, MARK LANE, CITY, E.C.
CALCUTTA HOUSE:—10, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA. | BORDEAUX HOUSE:—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

THE ADMIRALTY,
OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. LINES,
THE P. & O. Co., AND THE B. I. S. N. Co. FOR SOME OF THEIR SHIPS.

Seventy Regimental Messes, and the undermentioned Club Houses, &c. &c.

THE BOMBAY. | THE ATHENÆUM. | THE CAWNPORE. | THE TIRHOOT PLANTERS.
THE REFORM. | THE HIMALAYA. | THE SIRHIND. | THE WESTERN INDIA
THE WINDHAM. | THE NYNEE TAL. | THE TUTICORIN.

MEMO OF TERMS.

An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE
3 months' Credit, without Discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value

N. B.—Forwarding Charges we add. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when dispatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine, Spirits, &c., &c., that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

To prevent delay, Constituents when ordering are requested, in the event of any particular Brand not being in stock, to state whether the nearest quality may be substituted.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street, Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni and Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGUR, near Crawford Markets.

BORDEAUX—Red.

IN BOTTLE.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.			CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
31 0	33 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON	After Dinner Wines	32 8	34 8
26 4	28 4	„ RAUZAN		27 8	29 8
23 8	25 8	„ PALMER		24 8	26 8
20 8	22 8	„ LAROSE	Dinner Wines	21 8	23 8
17 12	19 12	ST. JULIEN		18 8	20 8
15 12	17 12	CANTENAC		16 8	18 8
14 0	15 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		14 8	16 8
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, Excellent for Breakfast		12 0	14 0
11 0	...	PAUILLAC do. do. Cup		11 8	...

IN WOOD.

CASH. 46 Gals. Hdhs. Rs. A.		Per 46 Gals. Hdhs duty paid. R. A.
254 4	ST. JULIEN	276 0
223 8	CANTENAC	242 0
181 4	ST. ESTEPHE	195 0
131 12	MEDOC	140 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import for order.

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
22 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor, Red	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white cap	18 8	20 8
14 8	...	GRAVES	15 0	...

BURGUNDY—Red.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
30 8	32 8	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	32 0	34 0
25 8	26 12	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 0	28 0
21 8	23 0	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 0	24 0
17 12	...	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	18 8	...
37 4	...	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 0	...

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
25 0	26 12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, Superior	26 0	28 0
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	17 8	19 8
18 4	...	VERMOUTH	19 0	...

SHERRY.

We call special attention to these—

Per doz Qts. Rs. A.			Per doz Qts. Rs. A.
36 12	AMONTILLADO A 1, rare old	gold seal	38 8
35 0	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	black seal	36 8
26 4	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry	black seal	27 8
27 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured soft pale	black seal	28 8
24 8	VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	25
23 8	OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal	24 8
21 8	MANZANILLA	red seal	22 8
20 12	PALE, dry medium	yellow seal	21 8
19 12	VINO DE PASTE, remarkably [illegible] and very dry	pink seal	20 8
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE	white seal	17 8
16 12	MARSALA VIRGIN, pale, [illegible] flavour	yellow seal	17 8
35 12	MADEIRA, E. I., very superi[illegible]	black seal	37 8
31 0	MADEIRA, Excellent Wine	red seal	32 8

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
42 4	123 0	238 12	468 8	Vino Puro	44 0	134 0	260 0	510 0
38 4	112 4	215 8	423 8	Manzanilla	40 8	122 0	234 0	460 0
35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12	Yellow Seal	37 0	112 0	217 0	420 0
34 8	94 4	180 4	351 12	Vino de Pasto	36 0	102 0	195 0	380 0
32 12	79 12	151 8	297 12	White Seal	34 0	86 0	163 0	320 0

The Quarter-Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical

Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Rs. 1-8 or Rs. 4, extra.

CHAMPAGNE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
48 0	50 12	WACHTER'S PRINCE OF WALES' PLUME, "Extra Dry," so labelled	50 0	53 0
47 0	50 0	FINEST DRY, a Grand Wine	49 0	52 0
29 12	...	WACHTER'S PRINCE OF WALES PLUME, per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 0	...
40 4	43 0	FINE DRY SPARKLING	42 0	45 0
30 8	...	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light particularly dry	32 0	...
24 0	...	FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR	25 0	...

SPARKLING GERMAN WINE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
42 0	44 8	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	„ EXCELLENT WINE	30 0	...
42 0	44 8	MOSELLE NONPAREIL (extra quality)	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	MOSELLE MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	30 0	...

STILL GERMAN WINE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 4	48 4	HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	„ MARCOBRUNNER	40 8	...
32 8	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	34 0	...
28 12	30 8	HOCK RUDESHEIMER, MELLOW	30 0	32 0
24 0	26 0	„ HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	25 0	27 0
18 12	21 8	„ LAUBENHEIMER, light refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL, most pleasing Wine	30 8	...
29 12	31 8	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate superior flavor	31 0	33 0

PORT.

Qts Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A
35 0	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	36 8	...
25 4	27 4	INVALD'S full-bodied gold Capsule	26 8	28 8
21 8	22 8	DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal soft and mature	22 8	23 8
18 12	20 12	A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	19 8	21 8
22 8	...	SACRAMENTAL WINE	23 8	...

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Our duty paid Prices are:—

Per dozen. Rs. A.			Per Dozen Rs. A.
24 12	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	*	25 8
13 4	In Flasks		13 12
8 0	Half flasks		8 4
26 8	White Capsule, delicate flavor	**	27 8
14 4	Do. In Flasks „ „		14 12
30 0	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	***	31 0
16 0	Do. In Flasks		16 0
32 12	Black Capsule, superior old pale, the finest imported	****	34 0
17 4	Do. In Flasks		18 0
42 4	BLACK CAP, extra superior rare old		44 0
21 4	RUM, the finest old Jamaica		22 0
19 8	Do. fine "Pineapple"		20 0
21 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		22 0
21 4	FIELD'S GIN		22 0
24 12	WHISKY SCOTCH, Fine old extra quality		25 8
22 4	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old pure		23 0
17 8	GENEVA, in flasks, the best		18 0
15 12	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL		16 0

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC IN JARS.

Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A.		Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A.
13 8	COGNAC, ****	14 0
11 12	„ ***	12 0
9 12	„ **	10 0
9 4	„ *	9 8

The Jars can be returned for refilling. An allowance of price for the Jar willbe made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jar 1 Gallon	Rs. 2 0 Each.
Do. do. 2 „	„ 3 0 „
Do. do. 4 „	„ 4 0 „

Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

LIQUEURS.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 8	48 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 0	50 0
6 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	7 0	...
5 12	...	Do. YELLOW „	6 0	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA best	52 0	56 0
46 8	...	NOYAU DE MARTINIQUE	48 0	...
36 8	...	CREME DE NOYAU	38 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	40 8
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS,	20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURES, CHOICE	...	28 0

July, 1877.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats 6-8 to	8	0

LESS 10 *PER CENT FOR CASH.*

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING
FOR THE RAINS.

ASQUITH & CO.'S TAILORING DEPARTMENT is now replete with TEXTURES suitable for all parts of INDIA, the materials are of the latest design, and the fit and finish of each garment is guaranteed.

CASH PRICE LIST.

DAY, OR OFFICE SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Our Special Twist Tweeds in Thirty Shades of Color	25	0
India Tweed, a material made from the best wool	30	0
Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn-Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27	0
Extra Fine do.	30	0
Best Fancy Angolas	35	0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color from	35	0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12	8

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
SUPER West of England Cloth	75	0
EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge	85	0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for Special Wear	7	0
Chesterfield Coat, for evening wear to cover Dress Suits	30	0

WASHING MATERIALS.

	Rs.	a.
Colored Drill Trousers	5	0
Best White Drill	5	0
Suits of above	15	0
White Linen Drill Trousers	8	8
Flemish Linen Trousers		0
Suits of do. do.	16	0
Fancy and White Linen Vests for Morning or Evening wear from	6	8

SHIKAR KIT.

	Rs.	a.
oat and Trousers of strong hand made materials	18	0
Do. Do. of Stout Flax	18	0

GYMKHANA SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly Shrunk	28	0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRTS	9	0

TROUSERS.

	Rs.	a.
Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10	0
Superfine do. do.	14	0
Best Angolas, The New Checks or Plain Shades......from A very large choice of these superior goods.	16	0
The very Best Angolas made	18	0

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES.

	Rs.	a.
Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18	0
Real Chipping Norton Whip Cords	23	0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear	26	0
White Doeskin, the best material for hard wear	35	0
Gaiters, stout Tan Canvas	5	8
Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, Washing, Trousers or Breeches	10	8
Coats of the above	15	0
White Cord Trousers	14	0

VISITING AND FROCK COATS.

	Rs.	a.
MORNING, OR VISITING COATS, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with Rich Silk Braid	36	0
FROCK COATS for special wear of the above	38	0
DOUBLE or SINGLE BREASTED SACK COATS, recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, useful when Travelling	26	0
VESTS OF THE ABOVE MATERIALS	9	0
Best Blue or Black Venetian Morning Coat	39	0
Do. Do. Do. Frock Do.	45	0
Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coat	16	8
Do. Do. Do. Vest	6	8
Morning or Visiting Coat	25	

Our New Illustrated Catalogue with Patterns, and simple instructions for self measurement Post Free to any part of the East.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW HATS AND HELMETS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just Opened out a Special Shipment of the above in all the Leading Shapes.

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

DRESS HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Lincoln, Bennett and Co.'s best quality	16	8
Lincoln, Bennett and Co.'s best Drab Naples Felt	12	8
Lincoln, Bennett and Co.'s Ladies' Black silk Riding Hats	18	8
Lace Falls for the above	4	8

FELT HATS.
FOR EVENING WEAR.

	Rs.	a.
The "Cantab," Stiff Black Felt, Round Crown	9	8
The "Polo," Black Stiff Felt Round Crown, very narrow Brim	9	8
The "Derby" do. do. do.	9	8
The Prince of Wales High square Crown narrow Brim	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Drab Stiff Felt, High flat Crown	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Light Brown do. do.	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Dark Brown do. do.	9	8
The "Geneva," Soft, Black Felt Spring Brim Medium Height		8
The "Geneva," Soft, Drab Felt Spring Brim, Medium Height	9	8
The "Geneva," Soft, Light Brown Felt Spring Brim, High Round Crown	9	8
The "Hamilton," Soft, Black Felt Spring Brim, High Square Crown	8	8
The "Hamilton," Soft, Drab Felt Spring Brim, High Square Crown	9	8
The "Gladstone," Stiff Black Felt High Square Crown wide brim, air space lining	10	8
The "Gladstone," Drab do. do.	10	8
Boys' Western Black Stiff Felt narrow Brim	7	8
Boys' "Western" Drab do. do.	9	8

TRAVELLING HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Scarborough, Black and Drab, Soft Felt throughout, a good Travelling Hat	8	8
Tweed Hats, Lined Silk, for Travellers	5	0
Tweed Turbans, Lined Silk, for Travellers	3	8
Black Velvet Turbans, Lined Silk	5	0
Tweed Caps, Lined Silk, (Ear Flaps)	5	0
Seal Skin Turbans, Lined Silk	7	8
Do. Caps (Ear Flaps)	8	8
Scotch Caps, Glengarry, Lined Silk	5	8
Clerical, Best Black Felt, wide Brims	8	8
The Terai, now so much worn	18	8

LADIES' SUN HATS.

	Rs.	as.
The "Alpine," Drab, Wide brim and well ventilated	13	8
The "Princess," Fine Drab Felt, very wide brim, same width all round, well ventilated	15	8
The "Beatrice," Fine Drab Felt, wide brim, a pretty shape	13	8
The "Gainsboro," Fine Drab Felt, the latest novelty, Turn up at the side, very light and well ventilated	13	8
The "Rink," a very light Helmet, lined Cork and Felt covered white Merino, the latest novelty	16	8
The Alexandra Helmet Drab Fine Felt, well ventilated, latest shape	15	8
The Chiltenham, Drab Cork or Felt, round Crown, narrow brim, air space lining, the latest novelty	12	8
Ladies' Terai	18	8

REGULATION HELMETS, &c.

	Rs.	as.
Cork on Felt, covered White Drill	15	8
Extra Quality, Cork on Felt, covered White Doe, best quality, made thoroughly Flexible	22	0
Treble Gilt Spikes and Chains for the above.		
Cork on Felt Helmets covered Tan Flax, a splendid protection	15	8
Hunting or Shooting Shape, covered with Tan Flax, wide brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil wear	15	8
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	15	8

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

	Rs.	as.
Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band with raised felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	20	0
Drab Felt Helmet, very light for morning wear	13	8
Drab Felt, Melton or Shooting shape, wide brim, fitted with patent easy inner Band, a splendid protection	18	8

PITH HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

	Rs.	as.
Best Calcutta Manufacture Ladies' and Children's	5	0
Gents' Shooting, with straight brims in front, extra thickle use	5	8

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, the following SUPERIOR SHERRIES:—

MONTILLA .... Rs. 25 per dozen.
SOLERA .... 23 „

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.
FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—

Les Canons	Rs. 18	per doz.	Qts.
Chateau Leoville	„ 24		„
hateau Lafitte	„ 28		„

HOCKS.
FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SON, MAYENCE,
Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz.	Qts
Hochheimer	„ 24		„
Ruedesheimer	„ 26		„
Marcobrunner	„ 30		„
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36		„

CHAMPAGNE.

Theoph. Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche	Rs. 44	per doz.	Qts.
Real Eugène Clicquots Carte Blanche	„ 40	„	
Do. do.	„ 22-8	„	Pts.

BEER.

Ind Coope and Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs. 5	per doz.	Qts
Do. do.	„ 3	„	Pts
FLOWER & SON'S India Ale	„ 4-8	„	Qts
Do. do.	„ 2-12	„	Pts

BRANDY.

⁂ Stars FROMY and ROGE'S Cognac..Rs. 30 per doz. Qts.

5 per cent. discount will be given on all orders for less than 5 cases and 10 per cent. on orders for 5 cases and above.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, CENTRIFUGAL PUMP 4 Inch, Tripod Pumps 4 and 6 Inch, Lift, and Lift and Force Pumps, 2½ and 4 Inch, Taps and Dies, Blocks, Jacks, Duplex Punches, Augers, Paints, and other stores. Apply to

GEO. GAHAGAN,
Elphinstone Circle.

UNITED SERVICE REFRESHMENT AND BILLIARD ROOMS,
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET.

THE PROPRIETOR of the abovenamed Establishment begs to notify that the same is from THIS DAY OPEN.

It is entirely under European Management, and the Culinary Department is under the supervision of an experienced European Cook.

The SPIRITS and WINES are of the best brands, and are guaranteed to be of the best quality.

The ROOMS have been fitted with entirely new furniture and are lofty and well situated.

The BILLIARD TABLE is by a first class London Maker

TIFFINS, DINNERS, and BREAKFASTS at a moment's notice.

BOARDERS and LODGERS received on favourable terms.

The Proprietor hopes that residents as well as travellers will give his Establishment their kind support and he guarantees that nothing on his part will be wanting to satisfy all customers.

F. BALLIG, Proprietor
Bombay, 23rd July 1877.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

15, South Road, Allahabad, 11th July 1877.

AT an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above Society (convened according to Section 148 of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866) held at Allahabad on the 11th June 1877, a special Resolution was passed that the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India should be voluntarily WOUND UP and that its business made over to a Society to be established under the name of the New Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India which is to be registered under Act XXI. of 1860.

At the same meeting Mr. F. T. ATKINS, 15, South Road, Allahabad, was appointed sole liquidator with all the powers given to liquidators under Section 174 of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866.

The undersigned requests that all persons having claims against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India will present them to him along with evidence in support of their claims at 15, South Road, Allahabad, on or before the 15th of August 1877, after which date no claims will be admitted.

F. T. ATKINS,
Liquidator.

INDIGESTION RELIEVED IN FIVE MINUTES.

DR. SIMES' PEPSINE MIXTURE, THE ONLY CURE FOR INDIGESTION.

Trade Mark "PEPSINE MIXTURE."

The Great Healer of the Stomach is Warranted to Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Wind, Acidity, Sickness, Headache, Giddiness, Pains between the shoulders, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Redness in the Face, Palpitation, Liver Complaints, &c. Its effects are magical, as it quickly removes wind and all undigested food from the stomach, and supplies the quantity of gastric fluid necessary for perfect digestion. Sold in Bottles, Re. 1-6-0 each, Cash.

COUGHS RELIEVED IN TWO MINUTES.

BRONCHITIS!!! COUGHS!!! COLDS!! &c., cured with a few doses of NEWTON-MASON'S HOREHOUND and LINSEED LINCTUS. The great cure for Coughs, of years' standing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Colds, Difficulty of Breathing, Diphtheria, Inflamed, Sore, and Ulcerated Throats, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and all diseases of the lungs and air-passages. Thousands of persons have been cured of their coughs by its magic influence on the bronchial tubes, et will relieve the most distressing cough in two minutes, as its effects are magical, speedily dissolving the congealed phlegm, nd causing free expectoration, thereby giving that inestimable boon, a comfortable night's sleep to sufferers. It is also a sure preventive against consumption. So ask for Newton-Mason's Patent Horehound and Linseed Linctus.

Sold in bottles, Re. 1-6-0 each, Cash.

BY MESSRS. ROGERS & Co.,
Forbes Street.
BY MESSRS. CASH & Co.,
Apollo Street, Fort.
Or free by post to any part of India for 48 stamps, by
A. W. MASON,
15, Royd Street, Calcutta.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, a THIRD STOREY of a HOUSE in Rampart Row, next to old Bombay Club. Also, a STABLE for four Horses and Carriages. Apply to

DADABHOY BOMONJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Church Street, No. 17.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electroplated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE TAPTEE COMPANY, LIMITED

CAPITAL Rs. 12,00,000, TO BE RAISED IN 12,000 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH (WITH POWER TO INCREASE).

Calls payable as follows: Rs. 15 per Share on allotment. Further Calls, in no case exceeding Rs. 10 per Share, will be made at intervals of not less than One Month.

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CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

SOLICITOR.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq.

Registered Office of the Company:—
No. 7, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE object for which the Company is formed is to work a concession recently granted by the Government of Bombay, comprising the sole right of utilizing the water-power of the River Tapti near Bhosawul in Khandesh, and the lease of three hundred and forty-four acres of land in connection therewith, for a term of ninety-nine years, renewable for a further like term subject to certain conditions.

The power available is supplied by *two* falls of the River Tapti, and aggregates over a thousand horse-power. The land comprises extensive sites for building and other purposes adjoining each fall; a strip of land uniting the two falls, and two other strips of land uniting each fall respectively with the G. I. P. Railway.

The prominent feature of the scheme is the employment of water as a motor instead of steam. Water-mills of size or importance are as yet unknown in India, although largely used and well known in Europe and the United States of America, In the latter country some hundreds of water mills are employed in cotton-spinning, while for other purposes more than seven thousand mills moved by water are employed. In India, in consequence of the high price of fuel and of skilled labour, this power possesses peculiar advantages. Perfect control over the water will be secured by the employment of the most recent improvements in turbines, so that the risks to which ordinary water-wheels are exposed in cases of floods will be avoided.

The locality of the concession is in the centre of the district producing the Hinghunghat variety of cotton, and close to a junction of a trunk line of Railway. The best cotton in Western India will thus be available for manufacturing purposes, uninjured by pressure into bales, and unshackled by all expenses connected with the baling process, and the cost of railway carriage for two hundred and seventy-six miles to Bombay. The mills will be two hundred and seventy-six miles nearer the natural market for their productions in the Central and North-West Provinces than those in Bombay are, and the produce will be saleable on the spot.

It is proposed, in the first place, to commence operations with the upper of the two falls, keeping the lower one in reserve for future extensions of the Company's operations.

The saving in the items of fuel, Life Agents' Commission, and Railway Carriage, is estimated to amount to more than ten per cent. per annum on the total capital of the Company.

The amount of each share and call has been fixed low enough to meet the requirements of that large class of persons in receipt of monthly salaries who are desirous of seeking a sound investment for their savings, and to whose notice this scheme is specially recommended.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the office of the Company, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, where also Forms of application for Shares and any other information may be obtained from the Secretary to the Company.

The scheme has been submitted to the examination of J. R. Manning, Esq., Mem. Inst. C.E., late Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, and Thos. Ormiston, Esq., Mem. Inst. C.E., late Chief Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, both of whom visited the site and reported favourably thereon. Copies of their reports may be seen at the office of the Company.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

SHOW ROOMS AT GIRGAUM
AND
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

ALWAYS on hand, Furniture of every description, Glass and Crockery Ware, Cutlery, Harness, Saddlery, Carriages of every description, Horses, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.

Also, all information given regarding buying and selling. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bomay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay 16th August 1875.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON GLOBE AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance against Fire upon Dwelling Houses, and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the Undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£ 452,384
FUNDS IN HAND	£ 777,558
CLAIMS PAID	£1,804,411

MEDICAL REFEREE—J. ARNOTT, M.D., Bombay.

THE DIRECTORS are happy to report that the past year has been one of the most [illegible] Years in the Company's experience, and they congratulate the Proprietors on the prosperous condition of the Company. The Life Branch also progresses satisfactorily and next year will be the Queen Life Bonus year.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NEW WATER-COLOUR
DRAWINGS BY
LOUIS FRANK.

POONA:—"View on the Moota Mulla."
„ "The Parbutty Lake."
MATHERAN:—"Porcupine Point."
„ "View near the Bund."
„ "Sketch near the Sanitarium."
MAHABLESHWUR:—"View from Arthur's Seat."
„ "Below the Yenna Falls."
BURMAH:—"Views on the Salween."

Also Sketches in the Scinde Valley, of Lanowlie, Malabar Point, &c., &c.

THE IMPERIAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF MADRAS (LIMITED).

To be Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 and 1867.

Share Capital £100,000.

In 10,000 Shares of £10 each (with power to increase).
10s. on application.
10s. on allotment.
And the balance from time to time as required.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY BILL, Esquire, Merchant, Madras.
WILLIAM GORDON, Esquire, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Madras.
R. G. LOWNDES, Esquire, Manufacturer, Pollokshaws.
JAMES ROBERTSON, Esquire, Newhall Factory, Glasgow.
JOSEPH TURNBULL, Esquire, Manufacturing Chemist, Glasgow.
R. T. TASKER, Esquire, Solicitor, Madras.
J. BROOKS WRIGHT, Esquire, Merchant, Glasgow.

BANKERS IN GLASGOW.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

IN MADRAS.
CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

SOLICITORS IN GLASGOW.
MESSRS. MONCRIEFF, PATERSON FORBES and BARR.

IN MADRAS.
MESSRS. TASKER AND WILSON.

BROKERS.
MESSRS. AULD AND GUILD, 65, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

MANAGING AGENTS IN MADRAS.
MESSRS. WILSON & Co.

AGENTS IN GLASGOW.
MESSRS. CLARK, WILSON & Co., 69, Buchanan Street.

£70,000 of the Capital are reserved for allotment in Glasgow, of which the greater part has been privately subscribed. £30,000 is reserved for allotment in India and is now offered to the public. Prospectuses and Forms of application for Shares can be obtained from the Undersigned.

WILSON & Co.
Madras 27th July 1877.

CAPTAIN CECIL FITZ HENRY LEWIS WAY, deceased. Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Victoria Chapter 35 intituled "An Act to further amend the law of Property and to relieve Trustees" Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate and Effects of Captain CECIL FITZ HENRY LEWIS WAY late of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry deceased (who died on the 27th day of October 1876 in Winchester Street Pimlico in the County of Middlesex) and to whose Estate and Effects letters of administration were granted out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 25th day of November 1876 to Captain Nowell Fitz Upton Way of Glebe House Walmer in the County of Kent R. M. (his lawful brother) are hereby required to send in the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the said Captain Nowell Fitz Upton Way, or to the undersigned Messrs. Clarke, Woodcock and Ryland of 14 Lincolns Inn Fields in the County of Middlesex on or before the 4th day of October next, and Notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Captain Nowell Fitz Upton Way, will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and that he the said Captain Nowell Fitz Upton Way will not be liable or accountable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons whomsoever of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had Notice.—Dated this 4th day of July 1877.

CLARKE, WOODCOCK & RYLAND 14 Lincolns Inn Fields Solicitors for the said Administrators.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS

Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.

Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

PREPARED ONLY BY
W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., ENGLAND.

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of brown thorough-bred Waler geldings, 6 and 7 years old, 14-3 high, stylish movers, broken to single and double harness—one a broken Cavalry charger—Rs. 1,300.

A chesnut Waler gelding, 7 years, 15-3 high, well broken to saddle, and perfectly quiet to ride, up to any weight, Rs. 800.

A large bay Arab horse, 5 years, 15 hands, well broken to single and double harness, rides well and would make a good charger, Rs. 550.

A very handsome and well-bred grey Arab, 7 years old, 14-1½ high, a splendid stepper, perfect in single harness, has also carried a lady, Rs. 400.

A grey Arab galloway, 5 years old, 14 hands, very showy, makes a good lady's horse, Rs. 350.

A very powerful fleabitten grey Arab horse, 7 years, 15 hands, very fast in harness, suitable for either brougham or dogcart, Rs. 500.

A chesnut Arab colt, 4 years, 14-2½, well broken to harness and rides well, Rs. 550.

A handsome pair of dappled grey Pegu ponies, 6 years, 12 hands, perfectly broken to harness, go fast, and steady, and well suited for a lady's driving, Rs. 900.

A chesnut stud-bred colt, 5 years, 14-3, exceedingly good tempered, perfectly broken to saddle and harness, Rs. 400.

A strong and powerful grey Cabool horse, 7 years, 14 hands, goes well in harness, and suitable for brougham or shigram, Rs. 200.

A chesnut Australian brougham horse, 15-1, a good working horse, Rs. 150.

A grey Arab horse, 7 years, 14-1 high, broken to single harness, and rides well, Rs. 350.

A stylish and high set English built mail phaeton, in excellent order, Rs. 500.

A Cee-spring buggy, nearly new, Rs. 400.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 25th July 1877.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
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